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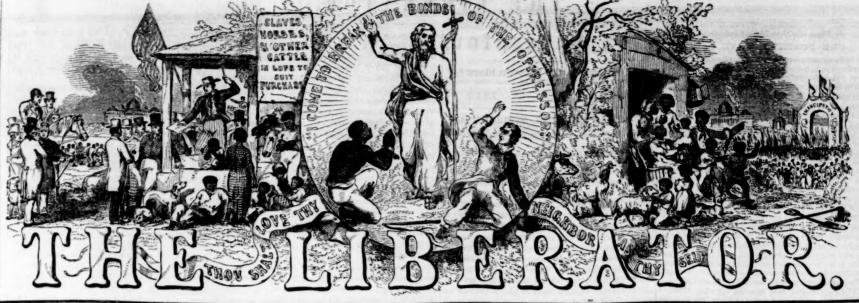
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ttet. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS EDRUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, gillips. [This Committee is responsible conomy of the paper-not for



THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.' Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinsi; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves -for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

ER. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

[0], XXII. NO. 7.

## BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1101.

fage of Oppression. TAVE POWER AND THE COLOR-

ED PEOFLE.

will recollect the preamble and resoin Congress, the other day, by Mr.
North Carolina. The aim was to get a
ion for the principle assumed by the S.
wher laws, by which colored seamen visjorts are imprisoned, and perhaps sold as
ports are imprisoned, and perhaps dof the a general and emphatic denial of the a general and emphatic denial of the sizenship for colored people, in this linguan's resolution is as follows: the opinion of the House of

t in the opinion of the Hones of t is the unquestionable right of each to exclude, either wholly or partial-ory, negroes, either free or slaves, erise of the right affords no just lat to either States or nations."

Press, in commenting on certain ogress of the Slave Power in this disposition still further to inflame

be in his eyes, would, we have no rect vote, be adopted by a large ma-members voted against the suspension ecause they wished to get up other others regard it as unnecessary for ssert so plain a proposition. Not ert so plain a proposition. helmingly by the people, as embody-ciple of American constitutional law, is received the sanction of most, if Southern States, and has been adoptsome of the Northern ones. It is State will recognize the principle. instance in which this proposition, at one, raising the question as to the es, has been submitted to the vote

Liberator to the vote in the adjoinnot be allowed to stand on an equal the white man, as respects the right of milar has been the decision in New every other State where the question mitted to the people. By majorities did the States of Illinois and Indiana negro should be allowed to come into m hair. So, too, says FRED. Dougces so striking, that it carries the minds of the masses at once. From ton of Independence down to the pres-American people have not regarded the led to participate in the enjoyment of and civil rights of our citizens, or capaisting our form of government.

years past, the State of Massachusetts,

omptings of her anti-slavery feelings, implicing londly of South Carolina, and P. orida, and other Southern States, their laws against permitting tree in from other States. Great Britain, w in roon orner states. Great Britain, stimulated by the anti-slavery feeling has likewise been demanding of South repeal of her laws. But Illinois and t, by an immense majority of their von, incorporated similar provisions in tions. Why do we hear of no com-them? They are nearer to Massachue Southern States are. They are also ex of the British territory, and the black Canada are liable to be seized and imver they cross the line into either of neever they cross the line into either or s. Why is it, then, we repeat, that there shint against them? I sit pretended that lates have greater constitutional rights of the South? Or is it because the South Decolation, which sould be availed to inopulation, which could be excited to inpermitted to go into the South, while same permitted to go into tho-South, while are suling that they may be kept out of such a safery could do no mischief in? In a word, neide, is not the whole claimer a part of the sof the abolition part? Ought not Congress et to assert the true American ductrine, to give the sulface of the sulface of the the true American ductrine, to give the sulface of the sulfac

eman, who once figured so conspicuously very ranks, who was several years ago Party candidate for President of the Uniwho has been for a long time wholly inand who has recently been erroneously rea have departed this life, has just published t, addressed to the free colored people, takdetestable colonization position, that they can e derated in this country, and, therefore, adem to expatriate themselves to Liberia !!!not received a copy of this pamphlet, but sollowing extracts from it in the Common-

be that we had much at heart, and by which

sa sit may, you will soon have to make an ordination in writable one, too—depending on the media of one class, rather than on their more thoughts. The election to which I refer is raised in this question, which each of you may it smael of the state of the same of the small of t

ble in gaining liberty for the enslaved. But that day is passed by—that expectation, apparently so well founded, is vain. The state of the case that render-dyour resolution magnanimous has changed. Your presence here now can be of no service to your enslaved brethren. By remaining, you only destroy vourselves. Your submitting, suffering, ultimately dig here, can effect nothing on the hearts and determination of your oppressors, and the oppressors of your conduct may extract the remark that "Such a fellow ought to be sent to Liberation of the People' on its bandwish ought to be sent to Liberation of the People' on its bandwish could serve him than the last gasp of a worn-disconting to the freedom can be raised by this man's Janissaries, and the last gasp of a worn-disconting to the could serve him than the last gasp of a worn-disconting to the could serve him than the last gasp of a worn-disconting to the freedom can be raised by this man's Janissaries, and the course you propose to us, could we then effect country; the cone, like the prophet of old, proclaim-any thing for you, ourselves, or the cause of Liberany thing for you, ourselves, or the cause of Liberany than the cause of Liberany thing for you, ourselves, or the cause of Liberany than the cause of Liberany thing for you, ourselves, or the cause of Liberany thing for you, ourselves, or the cause of Liberany than the cause of Liberany the principles of the cause of Libera who could serve him than the last gasp of a worn-out German would on the petty despots of his op-they must face the hatred of the German people as pressed countrymen, or an Irishman on the oppressed rulers of his brethren. We think more highly of them, coming over to this country, than of their wilting, and at length sinking, down ingloriously at the control of the second of the secon them, coming over to this country, than of their wilting, and at length sinking down ingloriously at home; especially do we, if, by their self-restraint, they save something, and send to their friends to get them away too. A plan is proposed by your enemies; it is this—they are determined to get you away, that they may maintain slavery more undisturbed. As parts of this plan, they are resolved,—and when did they ever fail in any project to support slavery,—to extend it—to bring more persons to be interested and implicated in it, and thus to make all the mighty power of the government subservient to its existence

not be brought about by the principles of the government, but by the causes mentioned, and others united with them. Slavery is a most expensive thing, in a dense state of population. When this is the case, freemen will perform, and perform better than slaves, the offices to which the latter are often called. Should it ever be submitted to me, for instance, whether a friend should go to purgatory,—from which, it is said, he may be gotten out,—or to hell.—from which, they say, no one can get out,—I should have no hesitation in advising him to try the former. Or, had I lived in the time of Troy, and had she been able to bent off and defeat the invading Greeks, it is very certain that I would not have Æneas and his few friends to seek a new country, through all their perils: but as Troy was burned down, her defenders slain, but few of the inhabitants left, Æneas broken up in his private affairs by death, and loss, and utter discomfiture, the best thing that he and his faithful followers could do was to seek a new country, where, undisturbed, and under more favorable anapices, they could re-establish the government and laws which they restored.

# Selections.

Their policy was to undermine and overthrow it.

'Louis Napoleon and they were in partnership; and from the moment of his election, they combined to crush Republican feeling, to harass and oppress the Republicans themselves, and, by every artifice, calumny and violence, to render them contemptible and odious.' He adds:—

'Together they planned and executed the expedition to Rome; together they consigned to beg-gary and ruin the primary teachers, and com-mitted education to the Jesuits; together they degraded the University, and subjected it to those degraded the University, and subjected it to those same Jesuits; together they burked universal suffrage, of which they both were born, because, disgusted with their reactionary measures, the electors of Paris had given a vote against them; totors of Paris had given a vote against them; together they postponed the laws on the commercial organization, the municipal bodies, and the National Guard, and falsified in them the elective principle; Guard, and falsified in them the elective principle; together they practised all sorts of illegalities, sauctioning the worst abuse of preventive arrests, arbitrary imprisonments, sham plots, and police conspiracies; together they displayed the grossest partiality in allowing or prohibiting the sale of journals in the streets; together they passed the law on signatures, to entrap and crush the journalists; and together they kept whole departments of France in a state of siege for nearly three years, on the most flimsy pretences. Let the majority look back, and flimsy pretences. Let the majority look back, and ask itself for whose profit it forgot its duties, outraged justice, and violated the Constitution which it in

power of the government subservient to its existence the Imperial throne is set upon a crater—the soil and confirmation.

As long as there was any well-founded hope that the principles of our government would prevail, and that they would in the end exterminate slahaling round it. Each party can furnish its continvery, I wished you to remain here. While I feel gents for tyrannicide: the assassin dogs him in the very, I wisned you to remain here. While I feel gents for tyranicide: the assassin dogs him in the convinced that,—should we advance in population and wealth us we have done for the last fifty years,—slavery will finally disappear, as it now has in almost all European countries, its abolition will not be brought about by the principles of the government, but by the causes mentioned, and others altogether stifled, and will sometimes obtrude, in her particularly the principles of the government, but by the causes mentioned, and others altogether stifled, and will sometimes obtrude, in her particularly consistency in the ghardsampoin, the ghardsampoin is the grant of the same of

ble auspices, they could re-establish the govern-ment and laws which they preferred.

worn out, their enthusiasm, and the fiercest resistance to his usurpation has been encountered in the rural districts. He is playing his old game of bamboozling the Legitimists, as well as some chiefs of the Or-leanists. They must be fools indeed to help consol-idate his tyranny.

If this man's reign is destined to continue, even THE USURPATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The London Times, of a recent date, contains two letters, signed 'An Englishman,' containing a review of the late coup detat, and bestowing no stinted measure of rebuke upon Louis Napoleon. The writer appears to be well posted up in the affairs of France. He defends the Republicans of France, but condemns the extravagances of the Socialists. The majority of the National Assembly he condemns as entertaining sympathies hostile to the Républic. Their policy was to undermine and overthrow it. 'Louis Napoleon and they were in partnership; and for the proposed of the proposed of the second of the control of the con

### From the National Intelligencer. M. KOSSUTH AND MR. CLAY.

The interview between M. Kossuth and Mr. Clay has excited a general interest in the country, and the reports of it hitherto given to the public have been somewhat inaccurate, and, at the best, imper

ed, at the instance of several persons, and with the consent of Mr. Clay, to give a more extended and careful report of the interview, and especially of Mr. Clay's remarks, which we publish below, and which may be regarded as authentic, having, besides the authority of Mr. Ewing, the sanction of Senator Jones, by whom the report has been examined and

approved.

M. Kossuth was introduced by Mr. Cass, at about

hree o'clock.

On being presented to Mr. Clay, who rose to eccive him, 'Sir,' said he, 'I thank you for the nonor of this interview.'

'I beg you to believe,' said Mr. Clay, interrupting him, 'that it is I who am honored. Will you be pleased to be seated?' Of the violation, by Louis Napoleon, of his constitutional oath, the writer says:—

stitutional oath, the writer says:—

\*\*Can this endure? I am no atheist, and I answer, No! The wrath of heaven does not blast, in our days, Ananias with the lie upon his lips. The Christian world does not defy Nemsis, but she still exists, and still, perhaps, is lame. The logic of crime is retribution. The perjured traitor who now rules France, rules by terror only. The sanction of that treason by universal suffrage is too gross a sham to need exposure, and too bitter a mockery even of rederision. He governs for and by the army, and the power that made can by one shout unmake him. He bought with hard cash its bayonets and its votes; he must still continue to buy. The donatives of the Lower Empire have commenced already. The butchers of the bourgeoine are on a war allowance. The officers have got promotion and gratuities—no

Lower Empire have commenced already. The butchers of the bourgeoise are on a war allowance. The officers have got pronotion and gratuities—no man knows how much. Marshals of France have been created, and a Council of Five is 'in the air.'

Of the financial prospects of the usurper, this remarkable writer says:—

He is dependent wholly on his generals; the state of siege compels the concentration of enormous forces in the several military divisions of France, ander some half dozen chiefs. Who is to answer for their fidelity and for their accord? When jealousies spring up, as they certainly will, can the pupt of the Elysee appease them? 'Give, give,' will be the cry, and wo to him when he refuses. Can the rotten financial condition of France sustain the inever the financial condition of France sustain the inever that he was, madman and impostor that believe him to be, he talks of shifting and lightening it. The abolition of the octrois and the wine tax is possible in one condition—the reduction of the army. The Republic might do that—be cannot. Will he borrow? Will you, capitalists of England, lend? Is the experience of Spain, of Portugal, of the Austria, lost upon you? You cannot be such idiots as to pitch your ingots into the gulf of this despot's well, sir, suppose that war should be the issue of

her ports are few, her commerce limited; while we, glory and to greatness. on our part, would offer as a prey to her cruisers, a

-after abandoning our ancient policy of amity and non-intervention in the affairs of other nations, and LETTER FROM CONSUL MATHEWS TO GOV. thus justifying them in abandoning the terms of for bestance and non-interference which they have hith erto preserved towards us-after the downfall, perhaps, of the friends of liberal institutions in Eur-her despots, imitating and provoked by our tal example, may turn upon us, in the hour of our weakness and exhaustion, and, with an almost equally irresistible force of reason and of arms, they may say to us—' You have set us the example; you have quitted your own to stand on foreign ground; you have abandoned the policy you professed in the day of your weakness, to interfere in the affairs of the people upon this continent, in behalf of those principles, the supremacy of which you say is necessary to your prosperity, to your existence. We, in our own turn, believing that your anarchical dectrines are destructive of, and that monarchical principles are essential to, the peace, security, and happiness of our subjects, will obliterate the bed which has nourished such noxious weeds; we will crush you, as the propagandists of doctrines so destructive of the peace and good order of the

The indomitable spirit of our people might, and could, be equal to the emergency, and we might re-tain unsubdued, even by so tremendous a combi-

Sir, the recent melancholy subversion of the republican government of France, and that enlightened nation voluntarily placing its neck under the yoke of despotism, teach us to despair of any present success for liberal institutions in Europe. It gives us an impressive warning not to rely upon others for the vindication of our principles, but to look to ourselves, and to cherish with more care than ever the security of our institutions, and the preservation of our policy and principles.

By the policy to which we have adhered since.

By the policy to which we have adhered since.

sist. But if we should involve ourselves in the tan-gled web of European politics, in a war in which we could effect nothing, and if in that struggle Hungagled web of European politics, in a war in which we could effect nothing, and if in that struggle Hungary should go down, and we should go down with her, where then would be the last hope of the friends of freedom throughout the world? Far better is it for ourselves, for Hungary, and for the cause of liberty, that, adhering to our wise pacific system, and avoiding the distant wars of Europe, we should keep our lamp burning brightly on this Western shore as a light to all nations, than to hazard its utter extinction, amid the ruins of fallen or falling republics in Europe.

Throughout Mr. Clay's remarks, M. Kossuth listened with the utmost interest and attention; and, indeed, throughout the whole interview, he illustrated the rare combination of the profoundest respect without the smallest sacrifice of his personal dignity, exhibiting in all his bearing the most finished and attractive stamp which can be given to the true metal of genius. He did not enter, in the true were to fine necessar, as they might think fit.

The prescribed duties of a British Consul have been correctly quoted, as follows:

'In the event of non success, as they might think fit.

The prescribed duties of a British Consul have been correctly quoted, as follows:

'In the event of any attempt being made to inproperly, he will uphold their rightful interests and the privileges secured to them by treaty, by due representation in the proper official quarters, and 'if redress cannot be obtained from the local administration, or if the matter of complaint be not within their jurisdiction, the Consul will apply to the Consul-General in the country where he resides.'

I find that instructions of a precisely similar nature are given to the Consuls of the United States.

The choice of the last named course, which involved no connection with the question of the position of a State of this Union, with regard to 'compacted of the profoundation of the

a controversy with Mr. Clay's views, but began by stating what he thought the reasons of the repeated failures to establish liberal institutions in France. Education and political information, he said, did not failures to establish liberal institutions in France. Education and political information, he said, did not descend very deep into the masses of the French people: as an illustration of which fact, he stated that hundreds of thousands, when voting for the first time to elevate Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, thought the old Emperor was still alive and imprisoned, and that the vote they then gave would effect his deliverance. He gradually diverted his remarks to the affairs of Hungary, Austria, Russia and Tarkey; speaking of the exaggerated estimate of the strength of Russia; of the strength and weakness of Turkey—her strength, which consisted in her immense land force, and especially in her militia, or landwehr, as he termed it; her weakness, which was the liability of the assault of Constantinople by sea. And here, apparently in allusion to Mr. Clay's conviction of our being unable to effect any thing in a European war, he spoke of the material aid which might be rendered Turkey in a war with Russia, by a naval force for the projection of her capital. After a series of entertaining and instructive remarks about the condition and prospects of Europe generally, he rose to depart.

Mr. Clay rose and bade him farewell for ever.

of Europe generally, he rose to depart.

Mr. Clay rose and bade him farewell for ever, with the utmost cordiality and the kindliest sympathy beaming in his face and suffusing his eye; and grasping Kossuth's hand, he said—'God bless you and your family; God bless your country—may she yet be free!'

minger, who is reported to have 'exposed the insufficiency of the act of 1835, to accomplish the object intended.' This Bill was carried in the House by no less than 68 to 32, but was unfortunately defeated in the southern family and country, profoundly bowing, pressed Mr. Clay's hand to his heart, and replied, in tones of deep emotion—'I thank you, honored sir! I shall pray for you every day, that your health may be restored, and that God may prolong your life!' Mr. Clay's eyes filled with tears; he again pressed the hand which clasped his own, probably for the last time, but he could say no more.

Thus closed one of the most interesting scenes it has ever been the fortune of the writer to witness. Two such men rarely meet in this world. The one, having finished the course of his destiny, having lived and acted through the better part of his country's life-time, and with its growing greatness and, renown having achieved his own; the sun of his glorious career just going down in unclouded brilliancy, and sending back the rays of its declining glory upon a happy land; the other, still acting, still hoping ard fearing, his star just rising amid storms and clouds and darkness; before him, all the vice of situdes of an uncertain future for himself and for his

Upon land, Russia is invulnerable to us, as we are to her upon the ocean. A war between Russia and children of freedom; or the trumpet-toned voice of the this country would result in mutual annoyance to commerce, but probably in little else. I learn re- and ringing almost as full and sonorous as when, in cently, that her war marine is superior to that of days of old, its clarion peal sounded its note of cheer any nation in Europe, except perhaps Great Britain; and courage to a nation in its triumphal march to

# Thus, sir, after effecting nothing in such a war IMPRISONMENT OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

MEANS, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

H. B. M.'s CONSULATE OF N. AND S. CAROLINA, ? CHARLESTON, Jan. 5, 1852.

Sin :—I have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's letter of the 13th ult., notifying the transmission of my communication of the 10th to the

The daily papers have subsequently made known to me the 'Report' of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives,—the adoption of the 'Reports' and 'Resolutions' presented to them by both branches of the Leislature, -and the indefinite post-

branches of the Leislature,—and the indennite posi-ponement of the matter.

The ensuing proceedings respecting my commu-nication, and with regard to me in my official capa-city, require no comment at my hands.

While no personal considerations will ever deter me from the unhesitating performance of my duties,

(of which I know, and have no wish to outstrip, the limits.) I trust always to avoid giving just ground of offence, by tone or manner.

For my acts, I am, I believe, legally amenable to the Courts of the United States, and to them exclu-

sively.

I need scarcely remark to your Excellency, that main unsubdued, even by so tremendous a combi-nation; but the consequences to us would be ter-ribly enough.

You must allow me, sir, to speak thus freely, as 'under discussion,' when adverse resolutions had feel deeply, though my opinion may be of but litle import, as the expression of a dying man.

Sir, the recent melancholy subversion of the republican government of Process of Process of the repub-

our policy and principles.

By the policy to which we have adhered since the days of Washington, we have prospered beyond precedent. We have done more for the cause of liberty in the world than arms could effect. We have shown to other nations the way to greatness legal steps on the matter there or here,—or, to auand happiness; and if we but continue united as one
people, and persevere in the policy which our experience has so clearly and triumphantly vindicated,
we may, in another quarter of a century, furnish an
example which the reason of the world cannot reitemanted, and to take such ulterior steps by legal

denced, I conceive, under the existing circumstances, marked sentiments of consideration for the federal government and for the State, which the result has not shown to have been reciprocated by the latter.

The pointed moderation of Great Britain in a waiting, from year to year, as the records of this office amply prove, from the good faith, the friendly sentiments, and the wiser policy of South Carolina, the voluntary alteration of her laws, merited, it will be conceded, from a State so largely benefitted by the liberal basis of British commerce, higher apprecialiberal basis of British commerce, higher appreciation, and should not have been made a subject of

It would be inferred from the language of the ' Reports,' that a demand had been made upon the State to 'surrender' and 'yield,' in toto, the laws respectports, that a central an over mane upon the State to 'surrender' and ' yield,' in toto, the laws respecting free persons of color—but my letter of the 10th specifically points out, (without prejudice to the full rights of Great Britain,) an amendment suggested by the press, (restricting colored persons to their vessels, except when under a police-pass on shores, and requiring bonds from the masters for their good conduct and departure.) by which the chief ground of national offence, and of commercial injury and injustice, would have been removed, without possible danger to the peace of the State.

In 1843, in pursuance of a 'message' from Gov. Hammond, a bill upon a similar basis was brought in by Mr. Hunt, Chairman of the Committee on Federal relations, who is stated to have ably advocated it—and was supported 'energetically' by Mr. Memminger, who is reported to have 'exposed the insufficiency of the act of 1835, to accomplish the object intended.' This Bill was carried in the House by no less than 68 to 32, but was unfortunately defeated in the Senate.

Judge O'Neall, in his recently published direct of

not to impair, the real efficiency of the law, and which conceded less than the most eminent jurists of the State deemed just and wise.

It is very difficult, under these circumstances, to avoid being impressed by the idea, that some ulterior object or concealed cause must have influenced a result so hostile to Great Britain, which my extended communication, with members of the Legislates. communication with members of the Legislature, and the opinions I have heard generally expressed, led me to expect would have proved entirely differ-

with a population of nearly 9,000 free persons of color, and with the constant transit of travellers from other States and countries, it cannot be imagined that any slave in this city or State is uninformed of the existence of negro freedom, or of the geographical limits of slavery; nor do I doubt, from your Excellency's benevolent and wise views, that you will concur in the opinion, that it is by kindness, and not by evidently futile attempts to perpetuate ignor-ance, that the bondsman may be found resigned to the state in which Providence has placed him.

I have had, on the other hand, opportunities of nowing how much ill-will, and what deep irritation is caused among the white part of a crew, whose colored members have been carried to a prison, and who are consequently assisted by slave labor, at

great cost, in unloading and loading their vessels.

Repudiating, then as I do, as wholly unworthy of credit, and us of suicidal policy, the allegation, that the owners of whatfand dock laborers have attempted to exert an influence in this matter; repudiating too the insinuation, that it was feared to concede to some what it was wished not to grant to others, I am at a loss to understand the aim of those who would desire to maintain laws, (were their legality even admitted,)

which not only are shown in their present shape to be unnecessary, but which might be productive of the very danger they are designed to preclude.

On Saturday, and again on this very day, the spectacle has been exhibited in the streets of Charleston, of unoffending British seamen taken forcibly from the protection of the flag of their country, and presched along to a juil

marched along to a jail.
Your Excellency may believe me, that exhibitions of this nature, were it possible to suppose their continuance, will not tend to the benefit or to the honor of this State.

I abstain from commenting upon the great and evident advantage, that the virtual admission that laws so offensive and so repugnant are needful to the maintenance of the institutions of South Carolina,

nust give to the opponents of those institutions.

I entertained the hope, sir, that this subject would be treated as one of friendly consideration and concession, more than as a question of disputed law, or litigated rights; but I find that the Select Committee have chosen to meet it solely upon this basis, and the Legislature, by passing the Reports and Resolutions annexed to them, have become parties to the

olutions annexed to them, have become parties to the views and statements conveyed by them.

The 'Report' and 'Resolutions' passed by the Senate are based upon the alleged support of an opinion of Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Report adopted (with two similar resolutions) by the House, states that any question of the validity of the law, 'should be abandoned or referred to the Judges of the land, many of whom have already spoken with authority more the principle involved.' non the principle involved.

I am far. Sir, from doing the members of the Legislature the gross injustice of doubting, but that they would therefore, individually and collectively, be guided by the law of the United States to which nizance, and that they would, in every way, facilitate a full and fair hearing of the actual legal point at issue, before the high tribunal to which they have alluded.

luded.

The question of the privileges, under the Treaty, of colored British subjects arriving from Europe would seem to be conceded in the 'Report' to the Senate, except on the ground that in their case, no real commercial impediment arose,—for it admits that if the effect of the law was such 'as seriously to obstruct or embarrass the intercourse which the Treaty was interested account this would be a intended to sanction and secure, this would be t fraud on the Treaty, and might justly be complained of as such.

of as such."

I cannot assent to the principle, that either a country, or the component parts of a country, is thus entitled to interpret, at pleasure, the plain words of a Treaty, or be the judge of what is, or what is not of embarrassment or obstruction to other nations.

The 'serious obstruction' to the trade from the West Leits is not decided but the claim of Her

The 'serious obstruction' to the trade from the West Indies is not denied; but the claim of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects in those Islands to especial protection, under the Treaty, and under the laws and Constitution of the United States, appears to have escaped the notice of the Select Committee. If it exists, the illegality and injustice of the law must be, on their own showing, admitted by the Committee and the Legislature.

Unless the last clause of the first Article of the Treaty, quoted in my letter of the 10th, viz.:—' And generally, the merchants and traders of each nation respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce,' can be proved to be compatible with the imprisonment of the master and crew of a trading vessel; and, unless it can be maintained, that the proclamation of the

the master and crew of a trading vessel; and, un-less it can be maintained, that the preclamation of the President of the United States, of October 5th, 1830, declaring that the Ports of the United States are open'to British vessels from all ports of entry in the West Indies, from the Bahamas and the Bermudas, and that they shall be admitted with their cargoss, subject to no other or higher duty of tonnage or impost, or any charge of any description whatever, than would be lovied on vessels of the United States, is not grossly violated by a law which directs, under certain circumstances, the sale at auction, as slaves, of the mariners, (who are often owners, on shares,) of the vessel and cargo so ordered to be admitted: of the vessel and cargo so ordered to be admitted; it will be clear that Her Britannic Majesty's West Indian subjects are equally shielded, both by the Treaty, by the laws of the United States, and by the Constitution, which vests in the Federal Government the exclusive power of regulating commercial intercourse.

ment the exclusive power of regulating commercial intercourse.

If each State of this Union could, legally, under the plea of police regulations, neutralize any part of a Treaty,—the Constitution of the country, which declares that a Treaty shall be 'the supremo law of the land,' would become a mere name, without meaning or power, and the United States would be rendered incapable of entering into Treaties of Commerce or of Alliance with foreign nations. The State that this year obstructs commerce with the West Indies, might next year pass an act against the admission of emigrants from Great Britain, Ireland, or Germany.

Impediments, indeed, have already been attempted to be placed on Irish emigration.

It will probably not be unknown to your Excellency, that the Supreme Court of the United States has recently, upon the words of the Treaty with Great Britain, declared null and void the acts of two States of the Union, imposing a tax upon emigrants, although to be used for unobjectionable purposes.

If this anomalous power were vested in the separate States of the Union, its exercise in the present instance should have been by total exclusion from

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

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entry,' and not by offensive penalties when entered, and exceptions should have been made in regard to vessels in distress; for I appeal without hesitation to your Excellency, if laws which direct a colo mariner, wrecked upon this coast, and recognised to have been twice previously in these ports, to be sold as a slave, are not repugnant to humanity and civili-

But that eminent and lamented statesman, Mr. alhoun, whose official opinion has, even on a point of the law of nations, proved in this case powerless with the Legislature of his native State, has emphatically declared that no such power, at variance with treaty stipulations, can exist.

The Committee, in their Report, have (unintention ally, I feel assured) fallen into a grave error, an have founded upon it an argument of weight.

No 'local law' of the Bermudas, unparticipated in by the whole British Empire, could have been al-leged, in 1835, against a demand for the restoration or value of American slaves, stated to have been

landed in that year from a vessel in distress.

The Imperial Act of Abolition declares that 'co and after the first day of August, 1834, slavery shall be, and is hereby, utterly and for ever, abolished, and declared unlawful, throughout the British olonies, plantations and possessions abroad.'
In the case of the Creole, the vessel was taken

ession of, and restored to the owners, but the British law not acknowledging slavery, the authori ties could have no legal power to pursue and give up the slaves, who had all gained the shore. The law of Jamaica, of the Bermudas, or of any

other country under the British crown, cann regard to foreign nations, vary from the law of England. The law of the British Enpire, and the law of the United States, are the laws referred to in the treaty as 'the Laws and Statutes of the two countries. es respectively.'
I may add here, that Chief Justice Taney's legal

opinion will be found on record, when Attorney General, (on the 6th December, 1831.) intimating to a British proprietor of a slave, that the treaty bedemand the restoration of his slave from the United

The point, therefore, attempted to be urged, of om of American slaves on British territory

wholly alien to the question.

With regard to a further statement in the Report to the House, I may observe, that until the passing of the law complained of, free negroes notoriously came, without hindrance, in British vessels, to the State, and in several instances settled therein: and so far from the British Government having officia notice, in 1827, of the intended continuance of the law, it had been communicated to them, from the proper Federal authority, that the law was 'null and void, for being against the Treaties, Laws and Constitution of the United States.' I venture to entertain no doubt of your Excellen-

cy's enlightened personal sentiments on this subject and I have now, I believe, laid proof before you, that in the opinion of many citizens of the State, the most distinguished for talent and patriotism, the present laws affecting a class of H. B. M.'s subjects entering the ports of this State for legitimate commerce are illegal, impolitic, and unnecessary. There is yet, sir, another cause, which must insure their ab-rogation: it is, that public opinion throughout the United States-in the South as well as the North-

evidently opposed to it.

Look, sir, at the present state of the civilized world under the influence of this greatest human power-look at the future of this great country, whose progress, under firm and wise guidance, can only be retarded by unworthy jealousies of other nations, or by such acts as these, and judge whether a system o legislation, which, at best, but serves to show the desire of avoiding, to the injury of others, the due trouble and cost of an effective police against disturbers of the peace, can or ought to be maintained A nation must, at all risks, in the present day, en

ly incurs a lasting moral fall in the esteem of civili-I have full faith in the government of the United

States to carry out, with the universal support of the country, the stipulations of their treaties with ns, in their integrity, and to enforce equally, in all parts of the Union, the laws and Constitution of the land. But permit me, sir, to hold fast to the hope, that the legislature and the people of this State (the sentiments of the majority of who I do not conceive to accord with this peremptory and hostile rejection of the representations made by Great Britain) will, on more mature consideration nation of the existing law. I have the honor to be,
With every sentiment of personal consideration

Your Excellency's obd't serv't, GEORGE MATHEW.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

IMPRISONMENT OF BRITISH SEAMEN Shortly after President Taylor's cabinet was form ed, the attention of his Secretary of State was invited to the systematic violations of our treaty stipulations, by South Carolina, under a law authorizing th arrest, imprisonment and conditional enslavement of e colored people. Mr. Clayton regretted that ath Carolina was so naughty, but he said he could not help it; this confederacy was a collection of in ent sovereignties, and the general gover ment had no power to compel a refractory State to respect treaties, or the Constitution, or anything This was duly communicated by the Britis Minister to Lord Palmerston, and by him, with well affected gravity, communicated to Parliament.

The Premier's statement created some amuser in political circles in England, and a great deal of mortification in the United States, but it was account panied by none of the threats or denunciation which we had a right to have anticipated from the English government. Mr. Clayton thought it was very kind of the Queen to take the matter so quietly, and congratulated himself that he had extricated himself and his texture as he invarient. his party, as he imagined, from a vexatious dilemmi greater loss than his own self-respect.

He supposed that the matter was here to end, and that England, appreciating the defects of our Constitution, and the lamentable weakness of our government, and the general imperfections of our politicians. cal institutions, would forbear to insist upon her rights, and would be grateful for the observance of such portions of the treaties existing between her government and ours, as could be enforced without distracting the Whig party or unsettling the gov

But such is not England's usual way of doing things. Lord Palmerston very naturally thought that if South Carolina was independent of the federal authority in questions of this nature, hers was the government for England to treat with, and the next thing we hear is the arrival at Charleston of Mr. George Mathew, commissioned as Consul-General for the Carolinas, and specially charged to present the wrongs sustained by free colored British sea-men in the ports of those States, to the consideration

their respective governments, for redress.

Mr. Mathew did as he was bid; he addressed the Executive at length upon the subject, and made out a very strong case—a cusus belli for a quarrelsome nation—unless the amplest reparation was promptly offered. This letter appeared in our columns last winter. Governor Means immediately communicated it to the Legislature, who adjourned, however, without acting upon it.

without acting upon it.

At the last session of the Legislature, which commenced, we believe, in November, Gov. Means, at the request of Mr. Mathew, brought the subject again to the attention of that body, expressing himself, however, averse to any modification of the law in question. The substance of his doctrine upon this point appeared in the Evening Post immediate-ly after the Message was delivered. A Committee ly after the Message was delivered. A Committee was appointed, in each branch of the Legislature, to consider the subject, and both reported in conformity with the sentiments of the Gover

This conclusion, at war with the treaties and with the Constitution of the United States, with the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, with the decisions of her tribunals, and with the written and printed opinions of some of her most eminent lawyers, evidently took Mr. Mathew by surprise, and he has taken occasion to address Governor Means opce more upon the subject. His letter will be found in another column of this sheet.

He wishes it to be understood that his government have not modified or shated a particle of their shirt.

have not modified or abated a particle of their claim have not modified or acted a particle of their claim, but are desirous of maintaining a good temper on both sides, if possible, and of getting the redress, which they are determined to have, in the way it will be most agreeable to the Carolinians to grant it.

We understand that the aid of the Courts will now

be invoked, and the question whether the Suprem Court of South Carolina will adhere to its forme decision against the constitutionality of the impris-onment laws, and, if so, whether its decrees will be enforced by the executive authorities, will be tested.

From the New York Evangelist. THE PUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

I have recently become acquainted with some facts in reference to the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law, which are sufficiently interesting and impor-tant to be made public. For obvious reasons, I must omit the names of places. The facts may be relied

In one of the cities of New England, there is a small Baptist Church of colored people. It consists of 120 members. Of these, 60 had escaped from Southern bondage, and were consequently on the list of the proscribed by the Fugitive Slave Law.—
The old law had become a dead letter. Unconscious of danger, they were pursoing, industriously and cheerfully, their several avocations, when this dreadful edict was announced. The panic was terminated the several avocation of the property of the several avocation of the s rible. Fathers were in danger of being torn from their wives and their children. Mothers were liable, at any moment, to be hurried away from their fami-As it is the law of slavery, that the child is to the womb which bore it, the children of these mothers, born of free fathers, baptized in free churches, and educated in free schools, were liable, at any time, to be manacled, and sold to Southern taskmasters. In consternation, the little church met, and

masters. In consternation, the little church met, and with prayers and tears implored the aid of God.

The slave-hunter was immediately after them.—
Writs were out for their arrest. They trembled by day and by night. They dared not appear in the street. They dared not enter the shop. They dared not go forth to labor. They hid in garrets and cellars. Affectionate daughters conveyed food to the father, whom the slave-hunter, like a bloodhound, was tracking out. The church, poor and feeble as it was, raised \$500 to aid their brethren in their help-lessness and terror. The alternative before the victims was terrible. They must either be dragged back into slavery, or, abandoning their families, exile themselves alone, in poverty and friendlessness, in Canada; or, selling out, at any sacrifice, all their Canada; or, selling out, at any sacrifice, all their little concerns, trudge their weary way, with their wives and their little ones, to the cold North, where

of our free republic, to find protection under the ban-ner of monarchical England. Some escaped in ves-Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Some to Canada. Some, selling their little all, and aided by the contributions of their Christian friends, have taken the rail-cars with their children, and escaped to the fee sail of Canada Caree with the feet and the f main. They hope that the opposition which has been manifested towards the law, that the warm deunciation which it has encountered from so many . Every now and then there is a rumor, that their dreaded foe has been seen prowling about their dwellings, looking with evil eye upon their children. The announcement sends the blood rush-ing back upon their fainting hearts.

No pen can describe the sufferings which have

been and still are endured. They feel that, in the darkest night of despotism, a more tyrannical edict never crushed human hearts. Those who have escaped into Siberian exile, have encountered a fate almost as deplorable as that of those who are left behind. The friends they love, and whose sympathies they prize, they have lost forever. The church where they loved to meet, to sing and pray, finding solace for the woes of life, in the anticipation of im-mortal blessedness, they can never enter more.— Those warm homes, where they enjoyed that social companionship which that affection ate race love so well, they have exchanged for loneliness, poverty,

Is not a law, of which this is not its exaggerated, but natural operation, a disgrace to the age, and a Huguenot-one Elizabeth Blakeley, a mulatto girl ten-fold disgrace to the country which tolerates it ? of Wilmington, N. C., who, loving freedom mor Is it not expecting too much, even of fallen human nature, to think that Christians and patriots can contemplate it with silent complacency? There is a God of Justice! He will cause even the wrath of man to praise Him. But His ear will not forever be closed to the cry of the oppressed.

JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Brunswick, Me., Jan. 1852.

> From the Pennsylvania Freeman. PUNERAL OF MILLER.

NOTTINGHAM, 1st. Mo., 12th, 1852. I have just returned from the funeral of poor Miller. The day has been cold, but the concourse assembled was as large, I think, as we ever had in the neighborhood on a similar occasion. I ought not to say similar, because we never have had a similar occasion. Great numbers came, who had never before seen the deceased, all manifesting a deep

It was painful in the extreme to look around the humble little dwelling, and contrast the remembrance of the past with the prospects for the future. Here, but a few weeks ago, all was peace and happiness. The husband and wife, with their family of five small which Miss Bremer has, half ignorantly, I hope, laid children and a colored girl, were enjoying the pleasures of life, little thinking of the dark doom to put that Betsey Blakeley on this platform to-night; ries, was laying a plan to invade the sanctuary of this home; and in an evil hour she threw her fiery wish it was some single man. I wish it was some of er, through the instrumentality of her brutal emissafangs within the fireside circle, and snatched thence ficial of the city, that so we could make him the the husband and father to murder him in cold blood. scapegoat of public indignation, let him carry it forth, the living, she consigned the lifeless image of the once loved one to the cold clay, with scarcely as once loved one to the cold clay, with scarcely as much ceremony as that with which a man would bury a brute! Another member of the family she ed over to the tyrant grasp of the oppressor, to drag out her days in a slavery worse than de

I shall not attempt to describe the grief of that do-mestic circle. It is here that language fails to con-vey the feelings of the heart; and he alone that has drunk the dregs of affliction's cup, can realize in his imagination the scene presented. Five little children weeping as though their hearts would burst, to see their father's form for the last time. And yet they know not half their loss. That hand, which once responded to their childish sports, now lies cold in death. The aged mother of the murdered man was here; her lot is truly hard; but it is to the companion of his joys and sorrows, that the monster shavery has meted out the cup of wrath. No dying words console her broken heart. The remembrance of no expressive look in a dying hour rests upon her care-worn mind. Nor can she feel that, in the last struggle, her tender hand smoothed his dying plllow.

The heart grows sick with the contemplation, which is rendered doubly painful when we consider that the system, of which this is the legitimate fruit, is still in existence amongst us. It is in vain that we condemn the effect, except we attack the cause.

E. PUGH.

AT HIS VILE WORK AGAIN. - In his lecture in New AT HIS VILE WORK AGAIN.—In his fecture in New York, on Monday evening, Dr. Dewey—in some remarks upon the Fugitive law—asked, 'If the men of the North invaded the rights of Southerners by protecting the fugitive slaves, why did they not also invade all the other rights which belonged to their separate State organizations? Why did not the Northern Abolitionists make a crusade on their Northern Abolitionists make a crusade on their Southern neighbors, and free, by force of arma, the slaves? But they did not pursue this course, because phant who disgraced the Mayor's chair was not born it was attended with peril. If they did not this, on the peninsula whose fair fame he blotted; but all it was attended with peril. If they did not neither should they protect the fugitive slave,' had supposed that this recreant, negro-hunting priest, was only the easy and shuffling tool of the monied after having fouled his pulpit and disgraced his profession, by his advocacy of the Fugitive law, would bered with any higher feeling than contempt. be content with the reward which he has received for his treachery to humanity and religion, and hold his peace. But it seems we were mistaken. He may be either trying to extenuate his crime, or, what

PDr. Dewey has been delivering hims more of his disgusting sentiments in favor of the grand National Man-Hunt, in a lecture in New York. He is reported to have said, 'that the liberation of slaves is not desirable at the prese occasion on the ground that they are not fit for such a change, neither is it proper that the mo-ment an individual of that race sets his foot on these ment an individual of that race sets his foot on these grounds, he shall be free.' We know nothing more shameful than for a professed minister of the gospel to utter such abominable opinions as these—which even children may see to be inimical to the Christian system—when, by his position, he necessarily brings, to some extent, that reproach upon the Christian religion which ought to rest only upon himself. It is scandalous.—Essex County Freeman.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! ROSTON, FEB. 13, 1852.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ. At Fancuil Hall, Friday Evening, Jan. 30, 1852.

to-night, and I am glad to think that, after the remark already submitted to us, it is unnecessary that any thing more should be said on that topic. I mean, the colonization of black men to Africa. I have been col onized myself from this hall for some time; and i getting here again, I prefer to go back to the old note, and try to get the 'hang of this school-house, (Laughter.) You know Baron Munchausen says, in one of his marvellous stories, that it was so cold one day in Russia, when he began to play a tune on his trumpet, that half of it froze in the instrument before it could get out; and a few months afterwards, he was startled, in Italy, to hear, of a sudden, the rest of the tune come pealing forth. We were somewhat frozen up awhile ago in this Hall, with George Thompson on the platform; now, we want the rest of the une. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Mail of this morning says that we have n right to this Hall, because it was refused to the great est statesman of the land-to Daniel Webster. I be lieve this is a mistake. The Mayor and Aldermen went to him, metaphorically, on their knees, and en there was no home to receive them, and where, perhaps, starvation was to be their lot. But any doom was preferable to the doom of slavery.

Nearly all these persons, whose only crime is that they love liberty, have fled from the stars and stripes of some received the flow that they love liberty, have fled from the stars and stripes of some received to find protection under the bandary of the stars and stripes of the s treated the great man to make use of the old walls right when he refused to come. Who built these walls Peter Faneuil's ancestors were themselves fugitives have toiled along on foot through the drifting snows from an edict almost as cruel as the Fugitive Slave Law to the free soil of Queen Victoria. Some yet re- Hall, who was not permitted to live on the soil of his own beautiful France, and it may naturally be supposed, that he dedicated it to the most ultra, outside idea generous hearts, may dissuade the slave-hunter from of liberty. It is a place for the running slave to find attempting to molest them. But they live in con- a shelter-not for a recreant statesman! (Deafening cheers.)

> This Hall has never been made ridiculous but once never was made the laughing-stock of New England ut once. That was about nine months ago, when the Sims Brigade' were left soundly asleep here, in the gray of the morning, while the awkward squad of Marshal Tukev stole down State street with Thomas Sims, not deigning to ask their leave or their assistnce, and leaving them to find out the next morning that the great deed had been done, without their s much as 'hearing a noise.' Soldiers asleep in Fancui Hall, while mischief was doing so near as State street O, what gallant soldiers they must have been ! (Loud laughter and cheers.)

Times have changed since we were here before The last time I stood on this platform, there sat be side me a heroine worthy to sit in the hall of the old than slavery, concealed herself on board a Boston brig, in the little narrow passage between the side o the vessel and the partition that formed the cabin-two feet eight inches of room. There she lay, while her inhuman master, almost certain she was on board the vessel, had it smoked with sulphur and tobacco three times over. Still she bore it. She came North, hall frozen, in the most inclement month of the year-this month. She reached Boston just able to crawl. Where did she come? O, those were better times then! She came here. Just able to stand, fresh from that baptism of suffering for liberty, she came here. We told her story. And with us that nightwithin ten feet of where I stand-sat Frederika Bre mer, the representative of the literature of the old world; and her humane sympathies were moved so much, that the rose bud she held in her hand, she sent (honoring me by sending it by my hand) to the interest in learning the circumstances of his death. first representative of American slavery she had seen It was painful in the extreme to look around the Mr. President, brings me to my subject. The resolutions I wish to speak to are these. I think they ought to be read in Fancuil Hall, the first time the bolitionists have been here since the foul deed o April 12th disgraced the city. I feel that these pedlling hucksters of State and Milk streets owe me full atonement for the foul dishonor they have brought upon the city of my birth.

Resolved, That, as citizens of Boston and the amonwealth, we record our deep disapprobation and indignant protest against the surrender of Thomas Sims by this City, its sanction of the cowardly and lying policy of the police, its servile and volunteer zeal in behalf of the man-hunters, and its deliberate, wanton and around violation of the laws of the Com. monwealth, for the basest of all purposes,-slavetrading, selling a free man into bondage, that State street and Milk street might make money.

Now we come to that man who stood at you der door, looking on, while George Thompson was mobbed from this platform; who, neither an honorable Mayor nor a gentleman, broke at once his oath of office and his promise as a gentleman, to give us this Hall, for certain eighty dollars, to be paid him, and when he had stood by and seen us mobbed out of it, thought he mended his character by confessing hi guilt, in not daring to send in a bill !!

Resolved. That the circumstances of the cas will not allow us to believe that this infamous deed was the act of the City Government merely; and then, as Boston-born men, some of us, comforting ourselves in the reflection, that the fawning sycoon the peninsula whose fair fame he blotted; but all We the facts go to show, that in this, as in all his life, he bered with any higher feeling than contempt.

Resolved, That we cherish a deep and stern india nation towards the judges of the Commonwealth, whose personal cowardice, pitiful subserviency, utter is more likely, he may be bidding for richer spoils. lack of official dignity, and entire disregard of their He ought to be made Negro-catcher General for the whole United States.—Dedham Gazette. Bench one honored by the presence of a Sedgwick and

I do not forget that the Church, all the while this relancholy scene was passing, stood by and upheld a merciless people in the execution of an inhuman law, accepted the barbarity, and baptized it 'Christian duty.' O, no, I do not forget them. But I remember that, in an enterprising, trading city like our the merchants are full as much, if not more, responsible for the state of public opinion, than the second-rate men who rather occupy, than fill, our pulpits, and who certainly seldom tempt the brains of their hearers to violate the command of the Jewish Scripture 'Thou shalt not do any work on the Sabbath day.'

Do you ask why the abolitionists denounce the tra- Milk street—that is the place for dollar talks. But Power to secure the Presidency; will his manhood for the manhood for th ance; it is because the merchants did it to make vault. (Loud cheers.) money. Thank God, they have not made any! (Great cheering.) Like the negro who went to hear slave-hunting only can save them, may bankruptey sit on the ledger of every one of those fifteen hundred scoundrels who offered Marshal Tukev their aid! (Tumultuous applause.) There is one thing to be rejoiced at-it is this:

in the night. So much, though it be very little, may why, it is to save the Union! still be said for Boston,—that Sims was arrested by lying and disguised policemen; he was judged by a Mr. Phillips—Feeble cheers those!—(Great apmmissioner who sat behind bayonets; and was plause)—and a very thankless office it is to defend carried off in the gray of the morning, after the moon the Union on that lay. Did you ever read the fable set, and before the sun rose, by a police body armed of the wolf that met the dog? The one was fat, the with swords. She was disgraced, but it was by other gaunt and famine struck. The wolf said to the [A Voice- 'The Whigs defend it.']

not unworthily, for more than thirty years. I came cis Tukey. (Tremendous cheering.) here again this last fall. It was the first time that I had been present since at a Whig meeting. I found ed the seal of our sentiments very deeply on the peotear them asunder. (Great cheering.) The judges of the Commonwealth-the judges of sachusetts. (Loud cheers.)

the Commonwealth-I have something to say of them Mr. President, let me add one thing more; like a criminal beneath a chain four feet from the soil? thing in emblems. There is something, on great oc casions, even in the attitude of a man. Chief Justice Shaw betrayed the Bench and the Courts of the Commonwealth, and the honor of a noble profession, when for any purpose, still less for the purpose of enabling George T. Curtis to act his melancholy fared in peace, he crept under a chain into his own courtn. And besides, what a wanton and gratuitous insult it was! What danger was there, with two hundred men inside the court-house, and three hundred men around it on the sidewalk? Near five hundred sworn policemen in and around that buildingwhat need for any chain? It was put there in wanton insult to the feelings of the citizens of Boston. nothing else ;-in wanton servility to the Slave Power, and nothin : else; -in wanton flattery to Daniel Webster. Yes, it was the gratuitousness of the insult that makes it all the more unbearable! And the 'old chief,' as we used to love to call him, made himself, in timid servility, party to the insult and system by no means exists only on Southern plan-

We are said to be unreasonable in this manner of portant interests concerned in this question, which we are bound to regard, and not abstract theories about the equality of men, and the freedom of humble individuals. Well, all I say to that is, when dollars are

ders of Boston? It is because the merchants chose to there is no room for dollars in Faneuil Hall. The send back Thomas Sims-pledged their individual aid idea of liberty is the great fundamental principle of to Marshal Tukey, in case there should be any resist- this spot ;-that a man is worth more than a bank I know Mr. Webster has, on various occasions, in

timated that this is not statesmanship in the United Whitefield, and rolled in the dust in the enthusiasm | States; that the cotton mills of Lowell, the schooners of his religious excitement, until they told him it was of Cape Cod, the coasters of Marblehead, the coal not Whitefield, when he picked himself up, crying out, and iron mines of Pennsylvania, and the business of 'Then I dirty myself for nothing.' So they dirtied Wall street, are the great interests which this govthemselves for nothing! (Tremendous cheering.) If ernment is framed to protect. He intimated, all through the recent discussion, that property is the great element this government is to stand by and protect-the test by which its success is to be appreciated. Perhaps it is so; perhaps it is so; and if the making of money, if ten per cent. a year, if the pla-The fact, that the police of this City did not dare even | cing of one dollar on the top of another, be the highto arrest a fugitive slave, calling him such. The dogs est effort of human skill; if the answer to the old Puof Marshal Tukey that arrested Thomas Sims in Rich. ritan catechism- What is the chief end of man'mond street had to disguise themselves to do it,- is to be changed, as, according to modern state craft, it dressed in the costume and called themselves watch- ought to be, why, be it so. Nicholas, of Russia, men; and told a lie-that the arrest was for theft, in made a catechism for the Poles, in which they are order to keep peace in the street, while they smuggled taught that Christ is the next below God, and the him into the carriage. Claim, for the honor of Bos- Emperor of all the Russias is next below Christ. So, ton, that when her police became man-hunters, they judging by the tenor of his recent speeches, Daniel put their badges in their pockets, and lied, lest their has got a catechism, 'What is the chief end of man prey should be torn from their grasp, in the first burst The old one of the Westminster Divines, of Selden of popular indignation. It was the first time in Bos- and Hugh Peters, of Cotton and the Mathers, used ton-I hope it will be the last-that the laws were to answer, 'To glorify God and enjoy him forever' obliged to be executed by lying and behind bayonets, that is Kane-treason now. The 'chief end of man'?

force; while cedent arma toge, as the Romans said- dog, 'You are very fat;' 'yes,' replied the dog, 'I when the robe gave way to the sword.' The law get along very well at home.' 'Well,' said the wolf, was executed; but it was behind bayonets. Such 'could you take me home?' 'O, certainly.' So laws do not last long. (Loud cheers.) Courts that sit they trotted along together; but as they neared the behind chains, seldom sit more than once. (Renewed house, the wolf caught sight of certain ugly sears on the neck of the dog, and, stopping, said, 'Where did you get those sears on your neck; they look very O, I know that Mr. Choate has been here, - I heard sore and bloody ?' 'O,' said the dog, 'they tie me him, and before a Whig caucus, defend the policy of up at night, and I have rather an inconvenient iron the Fugitive Slave Bill. He told us, while I sat in collar on my neck. But that's a small matter; they the gallery, of the 'infamous ethics'-the 'infamous feed me well.' 'On the whole,' said the wolf. 'taethics, that, from the Declaration of Independence and king the food and the collar together, I prefer to rethe Sermon on the Mount deduced the duty of imme- main in the woods.' Now, if I am allowed to choose, diate emancipation.' The sentiment was received, I I don't like the collar of Daniel Webster and Parson am thankful to say, with a solemn silence, though Dewey, and there are certain unly scars I see about Rufus Choate uttered it to an assembly of Webster their necks. I do not want, Dr. Dewey, to promise Whigs. I heard it said to-day, that the abolitionists to return my mother to slavery; and, Mr. Webster, had done nothing, because a fugitive, within the last I prefer to be lean and keep my 'prejudices,' to gettwelve months, had been taken out of Boston. They ting fat by smothering them. I do not like your idea have done a great deal, since, sixteen or seventeen of the Yankee character, which seems to be too near years ago, Peleg Sprague, standing on this platform, that of the Scotsman, of whom Dr. Johnson said that pointed to that portrait, [the portrait of Washington,] if he saw a dollar on the other side of hell, he would and called him 'that slaveholder.' It is not now con- make a spring for it at the risk of falling in. (Laughsidered a merit in Washington that he held slaves; ter.) I cannot think, under correction of these great men apologize for it now. I stood in this hall, six- statesmen and divines, this to be the beau ideal of human teen years ago, when 'abolitionist' was linked with perfection. I do not care whether the schooners of epithets of contempt, in the silver tones of Otis, and Harwich, under slave-holding bunting, catch fish and all the charms that a divine eloquence and most fe- keep them or not; I do not care whether the mills of licitous diction could throw around a bad cause were Abbott Lawrence make him worth two millions or given it; the excited multitude seemed actually one; whether the iron and coal mines of Pennsylready to leap up beneath the magic of his speech. It vania are profitable or not, if, in order to have them would be something, if one must die, to die by such profitable, we have got to go down on our marrow a hand; a hand somewhat worthy and able to stifle bones and thank Daniel Webster for saving his Union. anti-slavery, if it could be stifled. The orator was call Mayor Bigclow an honorable man and Mayor, worthy of the gigantic task he attempted; and the and acknowledge Francis Tukey as Chief Justice of thousands crowded before him, every one of their this Commonwealth. I prefer hunger and the woods hearts was melted in the glowing enthusiasm of that to the hopeless task of maintaining the sincerity of eloquence, beneath which Massachusetts had bowed, Daniel Webster, or bending under the chain of Fran-

Sir, I have something to say of this old Co wealth. I went up one day into the Senate Chamber Rufus Choate on the platform. Compared with the of Massachusetts, in which the Otises, the Quincys, calm grace and dignity of Otis, the memory of which and the Adamses, Parsons and Sedgwick, Sewall ame rushing back, he struck me like a monkey in and Strong, have sat and spoke in times gone by; in convulsions. (Roars of laughter and cheers.) Alas, which the noblest legislation in the world, on many I said, if the party that has owned Massachusetts so great points of human concern, has made her the noong, which spoke to me, as a boy, through the lips, blest State in the world,-the good old Commonof Quincy and Sullivan, of Webster and Otis, has wealth of Massachusetts,-and I stood there to see sunk down to the miserable sophistry of this mounte- this impudent City Marshal tell the Senate of Massabank !-- and I felt proud of the city of my birth, as I chusetts, that he knew he was trampling on the laws looked down on the murmuring multitude beneath of the Commonwealth, and that he intended to so me, on whom his spasmodic chatter fell like a wet long as cotton-born and bought Mayors told him to ! blanket. (Great laughter and cheering.) He did not And there was not spirit enough in the Free Soil pardare to touch a second time on the Fugitive Slave ty, no, nor in the Democratic party,-there was not He tried it once, with his doctrine of 'infa- self-respect enough in the very Senators who were mous ethics,' and the men were as silent as the pil- sworn to maintain these laws, to defend them against lars around them. Ah, thought I, we have been here the insolent boast of a city Constable. Now, fellowa little too often before; and if we have not impress- citizens, you may, and probably do, think me a fanatple, they have at least learned that immediate eman-ciples, I do not care much what you think me; I cipation, though possibly it be a dream, is not infa- have outgrown that interesting anxiety,-but I tell mous ethics'; and that such doctrine, the Declaration | you this, if I see the Commonwealth upside down, of Independence and the Sermon on the Mount, need I mean to keep my neck free enough from collars to more than the flashy rhetoric of a Webster retainer to say so; and I think it is upside down when a city Constable dictates law in the Senate Chamber of Mas-

I wish sometimes we lived in England, and I will tell is this. For that man himself, Francis Tukey, I you why. Because John Bull has some degree of have no epithet of contempt, no, nor even of indignaindividual self-respect left. There is an innate, dog- tion to affix to his name. He may, and does, for ged obstinacy in him, that would never permit the aught I know, perform his duties as City Marshal successors of a Hale, a Buller, a Mansfield, or a efficiently and well. I know he would, had he been Brougham, to stoop beneath any chain that the City present, have done his duty, and his deputy stood Marshal of London could have put round Westmin- ready to do it that night in George Thompson's pres ster Hall. I was once a member of the profession ence, if we had had a Mayor, and not an old woman myself, but glad I am so no longer, since the head of in the Mayor's chair. (Great laughter and cheerit has bowed his burly person to Francis Tukey's ing.) I find little fault, comparatively, with the City chain. (Cheers.) Did he not know that he was mak- Marshal of Boston, that he did the infamous duty ing history that hour, when the Chief Justice of this which the merchants of Boston set him. The fault Commonwealth entered his own Court, bowing down I rather choose to note is that the owner of the brig Acorn can walk up State street, and be as honored a Did he not know that he was the author of that deci- man as he was before; that John H. Pearson walks sion which shall be remembered when every other our streets as erect as ever, and no merchant shrinks case in Pickering's Reports is lost, declaring the slave from his side. But we will put the fact that he own-Med a free woman the moment she sat foot on the ed that brig, and the infamous use he made of it, so soil of Massachusetts, and that he owed more respect blackly on record, that his children-yes, HIS CHILto himself and his own fame, than to disgrace the DREN, -would gladly, twenty years hence, forego all ermine by passing beneath a chain? There is some- the wealth he will leave them, to blot out that single record. (Enthusiastic applause.) The time shall come when it shall be thought the unkindest thing in the world for any man to remind the son of that man, that his father's name was John H. Pearson, and that he owned the Acorn. (Renewed cheering.) [At this point, a voice called out, 'Three cheers for

John H. Pearson.' After what had been said from the platform, such a call was not likely to be very warmly responded to; but one or two voices were raised, and Mr. PHILLIPS continued ]-

Yes, it is fitting that the cheer should be a poor one when, in the presence of that merchant, [pointing to the portrait of John Hancock] of that merchant, who led the noblest movement for liberty ever made on this side the ocean, when, in his presence, you should attempt to cheer the miserable carrier of slaves who calls himself, and, alas! according to the present average of State Street, has a right to call himself, a Boston merchant.

I want to remark one other change, since we have the degradation. How truly American! whose slave got back to Faneuil Hall. It is this: Within a few months, I stood in this Hall, when Charles Franci Adams was on the platform ; -a noble representative worthy son, let me say in passing, o criticising the institutions, laws and men of our coun- Adamses that hung here above him. While here, he try. It is thought that, as little men, we are bound had occasion to mention the name of Daniel Web to tune our voices and bow our heads to the great in- ster, as I have once or twice to-night, and it was re tellects, as they are called, of the land-Mr. Webster ceived with cheer on cheer, four, five and six time and others. He tells us, that there are certain im- repeated during the course of his speech. In fact, he could hardly go on for the noisy opposition. That was at a time when some men were crazy enough t think that Daniel would yet be nominated for the Presidency; but those gaudy soap-bubbles have to be discussed, let him discuss them with Franklin burst. [ Three cheers for Daniel Webster.'] Yes Haven, in the directors' room of the Merchants Bank. three cheers for Sir Pertinax M'Sycophant, who, al Let him discuss them over the bursting ledgers of his life long, has been bowing down to the Slave

his manhood for the promise of a destined to be outwitted at last cheers for the man who, after . , ling words' against Texas, wher of the Mexican war was before dare to vote, but dodged the qu wholly Southerner or vain, to outdo Winthrop ; (Cheers.) Three cheers for the minion, pledged himself-the er !- to silence on the slave qu mous enough in itself, but whose when he broke it only to speak ; 7th of March, 1850. Three ch were given, but so faintly, than went up from the whole audie the statesman who said on the House, that 'this agitation mur him. (Great applause.) Three who could afford no better nam than 'rub-a-dub agitators,' till I method but theirs to chain the r and then this far-sighted stater there were people inclined to u ence of public opinion.' (Cheers the man who gave the State a n Horace Mann back to Washington thought guilty abroad of shock Imperial tongue of the Romans. cheers for the man-(O, I like to Daniel) -three cheers for 'the Whin usetts Whig-the Faneuil Hall home to Massachusetts-his own } State he thought he owned, body came home to Massachusetts, and le ly as to secure the election of Charles Senate of the United States! (Loud ch A Voice- Three cheers for Chirles

(Overwhelming applause.) [ Three che ster. 1

Mr. PHILLIPS continued-I do not kno Mr. Chairman, which way the bels goes in respect to the gentleman wh been mentioned [Mr. Webster.] It is a that when Washington stood bei army of Cornwallis, some of the A as Cornwallis came forward to su began, in very bad taste, to cheer, Ti ginian turned to them and said, 'Let " for us'; and they were silent. Now, if I has done any thing on the subject of s posterity will not have the kindness he get cheers for it, flity years hence, using my Yankee privilege, however, some future D'Israeli will be able to in continuation of his grandfather's e that never took place.' I much, I very whether, fifty years hence, Massac not men who go there to yield up, to the tations, social and political, of the tive interests of Massachusetts and New F believe, no matter whether the almi done-much or little, that the average of popendence has risen within the last te years. I know that strange sounds ha from that House of Representatives with ten or fifteen years : that the old tor breathed there of Northern subs much changed since John Quincy Adam free speech on the floor of the House of I tives. I read just now a speech worthy spects, of Fancuil Hall, from the lips of Ito toul, in rebuke of a recreant abolitionis banks of the Connecticut-|Hon. Geo. T. know not what may be the future course toul on this question; I know not however stand hereafter; but I am willing to give eredit in the future, so well paid has be bill of exchange. (Great cheering.) He h least, his duty to the constituency he relooked North for his instructions. The when no Massachusetts represe we saw only their backs. They have always to the Southern Cross; they never turn the North Star. They never looked back to sachusetts that sent them. Charles Allen an Mann, no matter how far they may be from of what we call anti-slavery, show us at cheering sign. While speaking, they ! their faces toward Massachusetts. They n public opinion of the State they repres come to this Hall, year after year; if we these meetings; if we can sustain any amo icule for the sake of anti-slavery; if wee State-House with legislative action that shall cate the old fame of the State; if we can town-house and school-house in the State elavery agitation, then the eyes of every every political meeting, and of Congress, North, and, God willing, they shall see a N looking at. We will have better eviden somewhat apocryphal assurance of Mr. We Marshfield, in '48, that the North Star is al covered. There will not only be a shrine.

hippers. (Cheers.) I have not the voice to detain this meet ger. I am rejoiced to find myself again Hall. I am glad it has so happened the irst meeting of the Massachusetts An ciety, since April 12th, 1851, has been walls, and that the first note of their ! City Government, and of the Milk-st whose servant it stooped to be, has been it platform of Faneuil Hall. (Applause.)

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EDUCATION OF FIFTEEN

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SPEECH OF MR. PHILLIPS.

No quality is more rare than moral none that more truly tests the spirit of That Mr. PHILLIPS possesses it, is form, we presume there is no one she strong proof of it is given in the speed him on the last evening of the recen the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery S Hall, which we place before our The occasion was one that natural challenged a review of the events t ed in Boston during the past year; an ly was that review made. It is by ties' that wickedness in high places and the power to execute unrighte ed. It is good always to be no rebut, in times like these, to be sad things by their right names-is of and effective. Whether it be right God to hearken unto men, mo

EF Extra copies of Mr. Phillips's sy obtained at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. KOSSUTH-PHILLIPS Ye call the great Hungarian eloquent, And well doth he deserve the epiths; Ay, give him names with every virtue Poet, Priest, Martyr, world-browed Panis Still, in your very midst, do ye o'erlook One gifted, cultured, eloquent as he, Whose name, when Freedom opes her s

Will stand, a higher word for Liberty. Each for his country's trampled sons doth of In words of matchless elo-Kossuth is potent for 'poor Hungary,
But Paillips mighty for the Hexas Roc g

16. 18. 19.

as, when finally the

· the Whig-the Mass

tes! (Loud cheers.) eers for Charles Sur d-I do not know that I co

ntleman whose name has stood before the surr ward to surrender his sy e, to cheer. The noble ent. Now, if D the subject of slavery w the kindness to forget years hence, and in this H ge, however, 'I rather que andfather's chapter of 'E I much, I very much d yield up, to the great !

eal, of the capital, the the average of political ithin the last ten or ange sounds have been hn Quincy Adams vindi a speech worthy, in so from the lips of Robert l know not how erect he

-[Hon. Geo. T. Davi the future course of Mr. ell paid has been this his t cheering.) He has do stituency he represent tructions. The time has representative looked No They have always hey never turned their 1. Charles Allen and Ho r they may be from the very, show us at less speaking, they have to achusetts. They reflect State they represent. ot to ' the October sun of after year; if we can h n austain any amount o alovery; if we can fill yet

State; if we can file e eyes of every caucus and of Congress, will all they shall see a North wo we better evidence that saurance of Mr. Webs the North Star is at last only be a shrine, but t detain this meeting an nd mysolf again a Face s so happened that the sanchusetts Anti-Blanc 1851, has been within note of their rebuke

of the Milk-street

to be, has been from . (Applause.) MR. PHILLIPS. re than moral courag s the spirit of the reis no one who doub n in the speech delive of the recent annivers Slavery Society, in F efore our readers this that naturally had trane events that had tranest year; and most fail
nest year. unrighteous laws par be no respecter of per to be such—to call mer mes—is equally imper it be right in the sign en, more than unto

r. Phillips's speech ery Office, 21 Cornhill. sylvania Freeman. PHILLIPS.

arian eloquent, erve the epithet; th every virtue blent world-browed Patriot do ye o'erlock eloquent as he, edom opes her skyer! word for Liberty. rampled sons doth ery s eloquence and grace; poor Hungary, for the HUNAN RACE. SLAVEHOLDING VILLANY. meanest kind of villany and

> arrested in Critical Action of the 3d inst., ed John Breese, a cook on Capt. Chase, from Boston, on Monday, the 27th Blewit. The war-Magistrate Gyles, that the negro Jol yrna, Del., and that h He has been comntified by his mas-

imony of one perfidious, and doubtn, an unsuspecting colored mariner, chusetts, is cast into prison as an but, whether a freeman or a slave, his doom is sealed ! !

Massachusetts, here are two additional you to 'read, mark, learn, and inward-

he District Court of Galveston, Tex-lt., before Judge Buckley, Antony med Frank, the properwith intent to prevent anaway slave to his owner. by the statutes of Texas, is a of the slave, and on failure of of, the parties convicted to be sold

in consequence of their inabil-used upon them for an attempt the following prices : A Samuel Quales of Alaba th, \$370; Wm. Brown was bought Mobile, for \$506 ; Jacob Thomp was purchased on speculation by

es of Massachusetts reduced to chattel conorable charge (sustained by no evwould be received against a white man in concealed a slave, with intent to se-This horrible outrage calls for imtive and executive action. The whole th should be in a flame. Below we apof a petition on the subject to the Leow fortunately in session,) to be copied, signed, and returned to that body, with as y as practicable.

as we learn that in the District Court a Texas, on the 7th of January, Anthony snard Smith, William Brown and Jacob s, free negroes, crew of the brig Billow, m the port of Boston, were convicted on inealing on board said vessel a runa ave named Frank, the property of George nier, with the intent to prevent the return e to his master, and on failure to pay the

re, we, the undersigned, impressed with the that the Commonwealth ought either to releem its citizens from such cruel and unshments, respectfully request that the Le m would take immediate measures to have the uil case investigated, and extend protection ashency victims of such inhuman legislation, from them from its penalties.

PRODUCTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM. We have musa copy of the Derbyshire (Eng.) Chronicle, 23d ultimo, in which we find the proceedings ge meeting which was held in Derby a few previous,-the town hall being crowded to wing,-for the purpose of promoting the cause tary and Financial Reform, and receiving tion from the National Association, in the of Sir Joshua Walmsley, M. P., and George on, Esq., M. P. Very able speeches were by Sir Joshua and Mr. Thompson, which were astically cheered. In the course of his realluding to those, who, exiled from their own ry, had found a safe and inviolable refuge from enemies in England, Mr. Thompson said :are incidents in our history, of which we may sammer be a tyrant king, flying before the in entaged people .- a natriot, driven from the min taskmaster, the welcome may be difnt, but the asylum is equally safe and secure.' To metante this high distinction, he was for giving to our liberties eternal by making our laws just, I the rights of men amongst us equal."

While Mr. Thompson was in this country, laboring chalf of the most oppressed portion of the human the was succeingly told to go home, and labor for ration of the working classes in England. Now the is doing so, will be receive any commendais in that quarter, or any wishes for his success will record in our columns whatever may be said oredit, in this particular.

ecanes. We have received, and examined with interest, the Fifteenth Annual Report of the el of Education, in Massachusetts, together with frenth Annual Report of the Secretary of the for the year 1851. It is a large and an exsly useful pamphlet, both for instruction and ne. An abstract of School Returns from all unties in the State is given-showing the popn of each town and its valuation; the number file schools, and of scholars of all ages; the er of teachers, the average duration of the s, &c. In round numbers, the population of the of public schools, 4,000; the number of ts, in winter 200,000, in summer 180,000. Tonumber of male teachers, 2432; of female teach-102. The amount expended for the year 1851 ble and private schools and academies, excluthe cost of repairing and erecting school edces, was \$1,354,700 63.

EN AND SEVERE BEREAVEMENT. ADIN AUGUSor, a beautiful and most promising youth, 12, the only son of our much beloved and widean friend, Amn Baller, of the Hopedale ly, was suddenly seized with a typhoid feist week, at Bridgewater, (where he has been for me acting as an Assistant Teacher in the Nor-School in that place,) which rapidly terminated nothly existence on Sunday last—to the deep sorno of all who knew him, and to the unspeakable ement of his fond parents, who, in this hour of may effection, will have the liveliest sympathies of ege circle of attached friends.

to is no flock, however watched and tended, But one dead lamb is there; the is no fireside, howsoe'er defended, But has one vacant chair.

Let us be patient; these severe afflictions Not from the ground arise; Not from the ground arise; dentimes celestial benedictions Assume this dark disguise.

There is no death. What seems so is transition : This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portals we call death.

He is not dead—the child of our affection— But gone unto that school he no longer needs our poor protection, And Christ himself doth rule.

la that great cloister's stillness and seclusion,
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
Re lives, whom we call dead.

ELIZABETH M. CHANDLER.

HAZLEBANK, RAISIN, Mich., January 21, 1852.

DEAR GARRISON: The memory of those who loved you and sympa thised with you in your incipient efforts in behalf of the American slave, and were true to the end, must be dear to you. Of these, none had a deeper or more abiding sympathy than E. M. CHANDLER.

I am now at her brother's, Thomas Chandler, at his residence, in Michigan, a pleasant place on the river Raisin, which she was wont to call Hazlebank. She came here with her brother in 1830, when it was a new country; here lived with him in a log cabin; here died in 1834; and here her earthly tabernacle was deposited in the earth, on a pleasant rise of that time covered with pleasant shubbery, and which she herself chose as her resting-place.

I have been looking over her writing desk, her corespondence, her manuscripts, her scraps of poetry, written on slips of paper, in pencil marks; her keepsakes, received from England and other places-all of She died in the very noon of an active, useful life in behalf of the poor and outcast slave, aged twenty-six. She did, indeed, do much in a little time. Her heart and soul were as deeply moved by the wrongs of the find she had charge of the 'Ladies' Department' in during that period, are stirring to the soul, even in called. In the number of the Genius for Sept. 2, I don't know as the oldest inhabitant ever heard him of the Ladies' Department. In it she save-

'The subject of African shavery is one which, from which was the Hu its very nature, should be deeply interesting to every American female; for to which of the numberless American female; for to which of the numberiess sympathies of woman's bosom may not the slave appeal? By all the holy charities of life is woman called upon to lend her sympathy and her aid to the victims of a widely extended evil. We know that there are the life is the same who openly advocate the nd mothers stand coldly inert, while the

will plead the cause of the oppressed.' warm and holy sympathies in the following :-

'Shall we behold, unheeding, Life's holiest feelings crushed; When woman's heart is bleeding, Shall woman's voice be hushed? O, no! by every blessing,
That Heaven to thee may send,
Remember their oppression,
Forget not, sister, friend.'

It affects me deeply as, here by her grave, and on the spot where she spent the last years of her brief, poems, none are more beautiful and touching, in sendoes she intertwine with her domestic and home as. him a demigod. sociations, her abhorrence of the wrongs done to the

begins :--My Cottage Home! my Cottage Home! How beautiful it lies,
Amid its quiet loveliness,
Beneath our bright blue skies!
A stranger's eye might mark it not,

> For those I love are there. · But were it thousand times more fair, If o'er the fertile soil
> Oppression shook her manacles,
> And scourged the slave to toil—

Nor deem that it was fair;

To me it is a lovely spot,

To me, the rudest desert wild Were better for my home, So never on its arid breeze
The voice of wrong might come.

ing the cause of those who are ready to perish under New England Masonic Temple, a large Woollen Fac of labor. Had she lived to see the developments of second floor, (as the machinery had not been intro and show the people their sins, when they had no I shall remain here three weeks longer, and the heart, no conscience, on the question of slavery, have return again to our own dear New England. passed away, and have watched your course from a higher sphere. May you live to see what they, and The poor hunted slave shall yet find 'a shelter in you, and many others, watched, prayed and labored for-the destruction of slavery, and of all institutions 8 is 1,000,000; the valuation, \$600,000,000; the in Church and State that cannot exist without en

slaving men! J. W. Walker and myself have just closed a series of meetings in Adrian, the county seat of Lenawee county. The Michigan Expositor, edited by Stebbins -a Whig paper, a determined advocate of the Com- DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : promises, and a defender of the Church, religion and the last issue, dated January 20, 1852. By them, you happiness and prosperity, with that of the other dear as much as he is in the East. Poor Kossuth! from eventually in complete success!

ment and sorrow. He deserved no other. lution, soon cease to need one!

When the thermometer has been fifteen and nineteen degrees below zero, the wind has blown from those

I shall labor in Michigan till March. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Elizabeth Margaret Chandler was the Elizabeth Heyrick of America, and deserves to be held in genius. On the roll of the slave's advocates, no name should be placed higher than hers-a prodigy in moral worth and intellectual endowment.-Ed. Lib.

KOSSUTH IN OHIO.

Extracts from an amusing letter, just received from friend on the Western Reserve, (Ohio,) in regard to the visit of Kossuth to that part of the country :-

'Kossuth has accepted au invitation to a disgrace fully poor dinner, and the disgraceful proffer of one thousand dollars, in the Quaker town of Salem, and will be there to-morrow, at 2 o'clock. I wish you could see and know the principal members of th Committee of Invitation. The man who, it is said, will make the reception speech-Ambler-is the man who so shamefully insulted Abby Kelley, and who has been the most persevering and diabolical in his determination to break up anti-slavery meetings in Salem and elsewhere :- the man who lies under the im putation of having seduced his wife's sister, while ground, which I see from my window, which was at she [his wife] was on her death bed, lying in a state of insensibility. With this man, the broad-brimmed pillars of the house of Fox and Penn, with many who were once the leaders of anti-slavery in Salem, have joined, to dine and bespeak, and beslime and disgust-

and give Kossuth a thousand dollars. A neighbor of ours, meeting yesterday one of the which remain as she left them, seventeen years ago. straitest of the Salem Quakers, asked him if Street (one of the most weighty and prominent Friends) was not one of the aforesaid Committee of Invitation. "Yes," said he; " but it is not to encourage the Hunslave, in 1826, 1830 and '31, as were your own. I find she had charge of the 'Ladies' Department' in he is the largest stockholder]. Is n't that cool? This was said apologetically, of course. Street's sons wear the Genius of Universal Emancipation, in 1829, when broad hats, sit under the gallery every Sunday, and you were connected with Lundy as junior editor. or warned against attending anti-slavery meetings, Many of her pieces, in prose and verse, in that paper, as they would be against the "pit"; and, so far as during that period, are stirring to the soul, even in these days of 'radicalism and frenzy,' as they are of avarice, and one capacity, that of gratifying avarice. 1842, is her Introductory Address, on taking charge speak five minutes upon any subject, except per centage and stocks, and I really had n't supposed he knew The subject of African slavery is one which, from which was the Hungarian patriot, Francis Joseph of

· Kossuth has made his speech in Salem, and, judgm of slavery; but will Christian sisters and wives honor to him, in my opinion. He had come on other se of their business, he said, and, with German sang froid, took own sex are daily exposed, not only to the threats and revilings, but to the very lash of a stern, unfeeling taskmaster? They cannot, they will not; they have tears, they have prayers, and in their cloquence they ter,) which he conjugally shared with Madame, and sat there munching it, while the mob uproariously The heart that dictated this, also poured out its called for him to show himself at the window whereupon he put out his dark sublime head, but without vouchsafing the least of those graceful waves of the hand we hear about. Not he; he acted sensibly, and held fast his pork and bread, mercly saying, "Dank you-dank you! I must now, gentlemen, attend to de claims of Hungary" [hungry]. This was worthy of you, was n't it? It was, at any rate, received with shouts of applause, as your wit would

not have been, in the same place. ' Kossuth's cue seems to be (here in the West) to but active, useful life, I read the outgushings of that profess a real Spartan self-denial and disregard of warm, loving, and deeply moved heart. Of all her creature comforts. He tells the people, "Neither I nor any of my suite drink winetiment and expression, than one written here, and de- water; " which I set down for what the Buckeyes scriptive of her forest home, so aptiy and efficiently call a "whopper," but which seems to them to make

'I hear that, notwithstanding Kossuth's affected slave. It is entitled, 'My Cottage Home,' and thus delicacy about receiving money, the ladies who went to the cars to stare at Madame K, raised, by subscription, fifty dollars for her, just as though she were a dwarf or a fat boy; and you know, her husband is 'a distinguished man, from whose control she has never wished to free herself. From what I can learn, his speech in Salem was not relieved by any of those flowers of wit and poetry he generally adorns them withal, but was a very blood-thirsty, matter-of-fact affair.

> CHEERING FROM THE BATTLE-GROUND. Christiana, Lancaster Co., Pa., Feb. 30, 1851.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: I am happy to address you from this conspicuous position. I would just say, that I have been exercising my profession in this State, the last few weeks, Dear Garrison,-It is now twenty-two years since with much success; and being in this neighborhood, you were associated with that bright, gentle, strong felt a desire to visit the great Battle Ground. Acpirit, in editing an anti-slavery paper, and in plead- cordingly, my agent obtained, as a substitute for a the withering curse of American Christianity and Retory, just erected by Mr. L. Cooper, a gentleman of She passed early away from this field English descent, who kindly tendered the use of the slavery which you have seen, how had her great, lov- duced,) to 'let the people in;' and such an array of ing soul risen in power and majesty to meet the horses and sleighs, laden with the yoomanry of the monster! I find among her effects, left behind in her neighborhood, I have never witnessed, coming from brother's possession, many mementos of you, in the every direction, from one to seven miles, to listen to shape of papers and periodicals, forwarded to her by my simple ballads and Liberty Songs; and such an you at sundry times. Among others, are several of audience of energetic, stanch, pure-minded, libertythe first numbers of the Liberator, which it is good to loving people I have never before had the pleasure to meet here, nearly 1000 miles west of Boston. There entertain. You may judge whether the occasion and are few places where you would meet a more heartfelt | the audience, interspersed with a large portion of the welcome, and where more pleasant and profitable re- liberated prisoners, and being in sight of the Battlecollections would be awakened in your mind, than in Ground,' was not enough to give enthusiasm to the this. Here you might almost live over again your performer. I recited Whittier's 'Dream,' and when I first emotions and efforts in behalf of the slave. came to the word 'Treason,' there was an outburst of But what a change has come over the spirit of this applause that seemed to jar the massive walls that ennation's dream about you since 1829! You then closed us. The friends of humanity in this State are raised your voice in behalf of the slave. The slave oup and doing, although they have passed through and his tyrent, Church and State—the nation—have flery trials, of late, and have been exceeding intim heard the call. The slave has become the test of the idated. Yet God is on the side of the oppressed, and nation's professions of regard for truth, justice, lib- the . Higher Law' will triumph. Sir, you have many erty, religion, government and God. They have all admirers in this State, and your position before the been tried and found wanting, having been proved to American people will yet be appreciated. Take be the foes of human welfare. E. M. Chandler, B. coursge, and tell the friends of human liberty to gird Lundy, and others, who cheered you on to cry aloud on the whole armor, for the day of victory is dawning

In haste and true esteem

JOSHUA HUTCHINSON.

A PRIENDLY EPISTLE.

OAKLAND, O. Jan. 27th, 1852.

I avail myself of the occasion of a business note to Mr God of this slave-breeding, slave-hunting Republic- Wallout to address you a few lines of affectionate is published there. I send you some slips, cut from greeting and sincere well-wishes for your health, will see the spirit that guides and animates the Whigs Boston friends. I cannot express the esteem and and Democrats of this State. But the slaves have gratitude I feel for your faithful and efficient labors many friends here. Kossuth is talked of here about in the best of all causes. May you live to see them

the hour in which he consented to look on the wrongs You will be pleased to learn that the friends of the of the slaves and keep silence, his course has been, slave, in our distant region, are arousing somewhat and ever must be, downward. He offered himself on from their lethargy, and have formed an Anti-Slathe altar of Republican and Christian tyrants, to en- very Society for the counties of Clinton and Warrencourage them in their oppression; he has received, holding their meetings monthly. The last meeting, and will receive, his appropriate reward-disappoint- at New Burlington, on Sunday, the 25th inst., was quite spirited and interesting. Political action has It is expected here that Cass will be our next Pres- nearly paralyzed all effort for emancipation in Southident. May this slaveholding Confederacy, by disso- ern Ohio. You have, perhaps, noticed the new Fre Soil paper issued at Wilmington, called the Herald of Michigan! It is a beautiful State, surrounded by Freedom. Its editor, a Wesleyan clergyman, is an large bodies of water, except on the south, and being earnest and sincere man, laboring honestly and disincrossed by railways in all directions. It is not a little terestedly in the cause of reform. He is yet young, remarkable here and in Ohio, that the severest cold and I sometimes hope he will yet outgrow the pe this winter has come from the South and South West. litical and sectarian trammels which, in my opinion now impair his usefulness. It seems difficult to com prehend, how a person of his intelligence and appar ent honesty of purpose can continue to support the Constitution and Union. But so it is, we find, with

I begin to feel anxious to see the place an nounce at which the annual meeting will be held. Cleveland was spoken of at Syracuse, and Norristown, Pa. I everlasting remembrance for her philanthropy and have some prospect of a visit to the State of my birth, Maryland, and would like to time it so as to meet the riends at Norristown, if that place be selected, and if I should be so happy as to escape the fate of the

unfortunate Miller. I have no doubt but that the slaveholders and slave-traders will succeed in covering up the guilt of the actors in that tragedy, by perjury. Men who are guilty of the most atrocious of all crimes, it cannot be supposed will hesitate to commit lesser ones, which their circumstances may happen to need. With my best love to you and all the friends, I am yours,

A. BROOKE.

OUR PREE COUNTRY! WORCESTER, Feb. 9, 1852.

FRIEND GARRISON ; Mr. S-E-, a hard-working, and not con sidered over-earnest Free Soiler, left this city with his wife, last July, for Saratoga Springs, where they remained two or three months. The health of Mrs. E. being quite poor, and she having been advised to go South to spend the winter, they left Saratoga in November. On reaching Alexandria, Va., he found an opportunity to obtain work, which would enable him to support his family, for a while, at least. The health of his wife being too poor to allow her to do her own work, a couple of free colored girls wished to do it for her, and, in exchange, she was to assist them in learning to read and write. Their means being limited, she consented, and each fulfilled her part, until it came to the ears of the slaveholders, who immediately ordered Mr. E. to leave the place Not satisfied with that, they repaired to his carpenter's shop, in which were all his tools and lumber (with which he was building a house,) set fire to it, and burned it to the ground, with its contents. They then threatened to burn the house in which he and his invalid wife were living, if he did not leave Alexandria in forty-eight hours. Driven to the last extremity, the poor man, in the rigor of our unusually severe winter, was obliged to return North as best h

I will make no comment on this infamous transact tion, but would respectfully and candidly ask the reader, Where is your ' Constitutional liberty?' M. STOWELL. Yours truly,

PAST DAY---WHEN IT SHOULD BE. DEAR BROTHER GARRISON:

I wish, through the Liberator, to make a suggestion to his Excellency, the Governor of Massachusetts. The season of the year is approaching when it is customary for the Chief Magistrate of the Common wealth to call upon the people to turn aside from their ordinary avocations, and spend a day in ' fasting, humiliation and prayer.' Now, I wish to suggest to his Excellency the propriety of appointing the anniversary of the day on which Thomas Sims was dragged from Massachusetts into perpetual slavery as the annual day of . fasting, humiliation and prayer for the State of Massachusetts. It seems to me that that event marks out clearly the day for a Fast in Massachusetts, until such time, at least, as the State shall put it beyond the possibility for a like occurrence to take place on her soil.

Yours for a true Fast, Boylston, Feb. 10, 1852. D. S. WHITNEY.

AGENTS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AN-TI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, Lecturing Agents were appointed as follows: PARKER PILLS BURY, LUCY STONE, DANIEL FOSTER, GEORGE W. PUT-NAM, JOSEPH J. LOCKE, and ALONZO J. GROVER DANIEL S. WHITNEY Of Boylston, and WILLIAM H. FISH of Milford, were also appointed Agents for occasional lecturing service. Rev. WILLIAM B. STONE of West Brookfield is expected to commence a lecturing agency in March. LEWIS FORD was appointed Financial Agent, to include lecturing also, as oppor tunity may arise.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., was re-appointed General Agent. CHARLES C. BURLEIGH is laboring in Plymouth county, as an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery So-

CORRECTION.

The Managers of the late Anti-Slavery Bazaar would very gratefully acknowledge contributions from Winsted Village, Winchester, Conn., and also from Danbury, N. H. In the account of the Bazaar. the first-named town was inadvertently omitted, and the second was printed Duxbury, instead of Danbury. They would also acknowledge the receipt of \$2 from Thomas Brown of Boston, since the Bazaar's close.

WOMEN PETITIONS.

Our friends will observe the form of petition for the extension of the elective privilege to women. resent is the most favorable time for action Let me press on all the friends of the cause an early and earnest attention to the circulation of these petitions. Every year adds to the momentum, and soon we shall have impulse enough to affect legislative action. Maine leads the way, by a statute six years old, which, so far as property is concerned, is all we could ask. Let Massachusetts do as much, and add to it the right to vote. They should be returned to 21 Cornhill, Boston, by the 15th of February.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

PROMPT ACTION. Since our article in a pre eding column was in type, relative to the selling four citizens of Massachusetts into slavery in Texas we learn that, in the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Burlingame, it was

Ordered, That — be a committee to inquire what action shall be taken to procure the restoration to freedom of four citizens of Marachusetts, recently sold into slavery in Galveston, Texas.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Burlingame

Knowlton and Ames as the committee. Good! Still, the circulation of the petition will de

no harm.

Abolition Intervention.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express, says:

dent of the N. Y. Express, says:

'The counter-balancing powers in the United States are well illustrated in some petitions that the abolitionists are sending to the President of the United States. Two men, Drayton and Sayres, captain and mate, some two years ago, were tried and convicted for abducting slaves from Washington, on the schooner Pearl, down the Potomac, and are now here in the Penitentiary, suffering for the offence. The petitions represent their case as like that of Kossuth, a 'fugitive from slavery, whom the United States has abtive from slavery, whom the United States has abrepresent their case as like that of Aossuth, a 'ngi-tive from slavery, whom the United States has ab-ducted from Austria,'—and they add, that, as the President is asked to beg off from British prisons, O'-Brien and Meagher, so they beg him first to let out from her own Washington prison, Drayton and Sayres. Petitions to the President to a like effect, it is said, are to be circulated in Manchester, Birming-ham, and Glascow! ham, and Glasgow!'

Incorrect.—A correspondent of the Liberator, 'A. J. G.,' who appears to have been at the Convention in Augusta, makes some false statements. He says the resolution against slaveholders in the church was introduced near the close, otherwise it would not have passed. This is untrue. It was introduced with others, was fully discussed, met with no opposition, passed unanimously, and with no 'management' whatever. Indeed, the whole letter bears more malice than truth. We call the attention of the Liberator to the proceedings.—Portland Inquirer.

Shocking Tragedy.—On the 29th ult, a man named Samuel Scott, residing in Ashe county, S. C., near the Virginia line, who had been confined in jail as a lunatic, and only discharged a few days before, rose from his bed about midnight, armed himself with a cutting knife, and fell upon his father and mother, with whom he lived, and instantly killed them both, horribly mangling their bodies. He then started off to the house of his brother, informed him what he had done, and coolly proposed to send for a coroner. He was subsequently arrested.

Drowned.—At Baltimore, recently, as some boy-were playing on the ice, in front of the city, the ice parted, and they were let into the water, and a little boy, eight years old, and a colored drayman, name: Cephas, who was heroically assisting in saving the children, were drowned.

ALBANY, Feb. 6. The Rochester Common Council have passed a resolution inviting Kossuth to visit that

uth in Ohio .- Kossuth addressed the people of columbus, O., on the morning of the 5th inst., from a platform erected opposite the State House. He was welcomed, on behalf of the people, by the Hon. Samuel Galloway, who went strongly for intervention. Gov. Wood, Lieut. Governor Medile, members of the clergy, members of the Legislature, and Citizens' Committee were able to be a contracted to the clergy.

Committee, were on the platform.

The members of the Senate, thirty-five in number asch contributed \$5 to the Hungarian Fund, and the nembers of the House will do the same.

Abolition of Capital Punishment.—The bill for the abolition of capital punishment in Rhode Island was passed by the Senate on Monday, by three majority, it provides that no person sentenced to imprisonment for five years or more shall be pardoned, except by the concurrent vote of three-fourths of the members of the cape of the concurrent was of the members of the cape Heaville. lected to each House.

Marriage of Jenny Lind.—An event of startling interest burst on the Boston public on Thursday of last week—no more nor less than an official announcement of the marriage of Miss Jenny Lind to her favorite accompanist, Otto Goldschmidt. The parties had contrived to keep this one thing pertaining to Jenny Lind's movements a profound secret, until Mr. Goldschmidt made his appearance at the Registrar's office on that morning for a certificate. The following is the official record of the joytul termination:—

Marriad in this city, at the residence of Mr. S. G.

Married, in this city, at the residence of Mr. S. G. Ward, by the Rev. Charles Mason, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of New York—the Swedish Consul, the Hon. Edward Everett, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Ward, Mr. N. I. Bowditch, her legal adviser, and other friends, being present—Otto Goldschmidt, of Hamburg, to Mdlle. Jenny Lind, of Stockholm, Swe-

The Black Swan .- Miss Greenfield had an over The Biack Swam.—Aliss Greenfield had an Over-flowing house last evening, and her efforts were re-ceived with marked applause. In several of her songs she was ercored. She must be highly gratified by these tokens of approbation on the part of such dis-criminating audiences as she has sung to in this city, and she will doubtless be encouraged to steadily pur-sue the course she has chosen. Master Emile Kook performed on the piand to the delight of the audience. performed on the pland to the delight of the audience showing rare talents in so youthful a performer.

We learn that the Black Swan will give concerts in
Lowell and other towns, and we advise every one to
go and hear her.—Mercantile Journal.

Anti-Liquor.—The number of petitioners to the New York Legislature, praying for the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors is, up to the present time, a little over 175.000, of whom 15,000 or 20.000 are females. The Albany Register says :- This is the largest expression of public sen-timent ever sent up to the Legislature on any one sub-ject, and will be much increased before the close of

Letters from the Polish frontiers state that th late events in France have caused corresponding movements among the Russian troops in Poland. A large army of Cossacks and artillery had been con-centrated on the borders of the Grand Duchy of Posen.

We read in the Bulletin de Paris:—Attack:

We read in the Bulletin de Paris:—Attack:

ngainst property and person have of late increased so much in Hungary, that the government have consid-ered it necessary to proclaim martial law.'

The number of persons who perished by the recent earthquakes in Albania was, according to an official return, 975; most of them women and children.

Game of Chess between England and Belgium .- Sir J Deaton, the champion of England, beat his adversary M. Michaels, the Belgian champion, by 7 to 3, on the The dead bodies of a mother and her two lit-

tle children were dug out of a snow wreath, at St. Louis the other day,-frozen to death. ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN CINCIN-

NATI, OHIO.

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM:
We invite you to meet in Convention, in Cincinnati, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 27th, 28th and 29th, 1852, commencing at 9 1-2 o'clock,

A. M., of the first-named day.

We call upon you, without distinction of party, to come together in the spirit of fraternal love, to inquire what more can be done for the three millions of slaves in these United States, and to take such advance measures as a pure Christianity, a true patriotism, and an exalted charity require of sound hearted philan-

thropists.

How many of you will be ready to respond to this call? How many of you will turn aside for a few days from your ordinary avocations to give attention to the cries of humanity? How many of you will lay by ome of the funds you ordinarily spend beyond eccessities, to save enough to take you to the C on, or to send a representative from your neighbor-od? Come, friends, prove your faith by your works

hood? Come, friends, prove your faith by your works, and let the poor crushed slaves have some comfort of hope in hearing of a great and enthusiastic Convention of devoted men and women, from all parts of our extensive country, weeping over their wrongs, and pouring out words of fire in advocacy of their rights.

We offer you our hospitalities, and shall be happy to entertain our guests in a way to make their visit agreeable to them. Come, and let us lay our gifts upon the alter of an exaked and exalting faith, and renew our Christian yows, that whilst there is a slave renew our Christian vows, that whilst there is a slave to be lil erated there shall not be wanting an aboli ionist to strike the fetters from his limbs. Yours, for the right and the humane, for justice and

Mrs. Sarah H. Ernst,

" Julia Harwood,

" Mary M. Guild,

Miss Kesiah Emory, Committee of Ladies.

Edward Harwood, John H. Coleman, John Jollifee, Christian Donaldson, Wm. Henry Brisbane, Levi Coffin, Committee of Gentlemen. Cincinnati, (Ohio.) Jan. 5, 1852.

SARATOGA (NEW YORK) ANTI-SLAVERY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at UNION VILLAGE, (Washington county,) on Tuesday, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; and will coninue through the following day, and probably

MULLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and PARKER PILLSBURY have engaged to be present. We hope to see many other friends from far and near.

HIRAM CORLISS, President.

BRISTOL COUNTY, AND RHODE ISLAND. LEWIS FORD and ALONZO J. GROVER, Agents

Easton, Saturday evening and Sunday, Feb. 14 and 15. Dighton, Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, and at Somerset, Swanzey and Rehoboth, during the remainder of the week. Pawtucket, R. I., Sunday, Feb. 22. Apponaug, (Warwick,) Tuesday evening, Feb. 24. Coventry, Wednes. and Thurs. eve'gs, Feb. 25 and 26.

MARLBOROUGH.

DANIEL S. WHITNEY and WILLIAM H. FISE, in behalf of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting in Marlborough, probably in the Universalist meeting-house, on SUNDAY next, Feb. 15th; and at Feltonville in the evening. LUCY STONE.

An Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture at Bosworth's Hall, West Duxbury, on Sunday evening next, Feb. 15. GEORGE W. PUTNAM. An Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, expects to lecture in PROVINCETOWN (Barnstable Co. carly next week, and to pass several days in lecturing in that and other towns on the Cape.

In behalf of the Mass. A. S. Society, will speak and CLINTON, on Sunday, Feb. 22d; and at NORTH BORO', on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25th.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY. CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the Old Colons anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings as follows Joppa, Saturday, Feb. 14.
E. Bridgewater, Sunday, 15th, all day, in Town Hell.
Middlebror Four Corners, Feb. 19 and 20.
North Middlebror', Saturday evening, and Sunday
all day, 21st and 22d.

all day, 21st and 22d.

East Middleboro', 23d and 24th.

Carver Green, 25th and 26th.

Kingston, 28th, and all day Sunday, 29th.

Juxbury, 1st and 2d of March.

Halifax, 3d and 4th.

Pembroke, 6th, and all day Sunday, 7th.

N. H. WHITING will also be present on Sunday Feb. 15, at East Bridgewater.

CONVERSATIONS

Mr. Alcorr, on resuming his Monday Evening Conversations for the current season, at Rooms No. 36, School street, proposes to consider, with his company,

MYSTERIES OF HUMAN LIFE,

under the following colors and aspects, namely :-Evening of Feb. 2, Feb. 9, Feb. 16, Feb. 23, Health. Success. Mar. 1, Mar. 8, Mar. 15, Civility.

Hours from 7 1-2 till 10 o'clock. Tickets, at \$3 for the course, to be had at James Munroe & Co's. 134 Washington street. Boston, January, 1852.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture at the following places, on the evenings of the days named: Stoughton, Friday, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday,

Thursday, BENEFIT MEETING.

Beverly,

Accton,

Sudbury,

The Annual Benefit Meeting, in aid of Edwin Thompson, will be held at Bird's Hall, East Walpole, on Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Contributions and donations respectfully solicited, and may be sent to Fisher Gay, South Dedham, or to Charles Marsh, Roxbury.

ANTI-SLAVERY LYCEUM.

Wendell Phillips, Esq., of Boston, will lecture before the New Bedford Female Anti-Slavery Lyce-um, on Friday evening, Feb. 13th, in Liberty Hall. MARY BUCHANAN, Roc. Secretary.

THIS day published, 'SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS AND SPRECHES OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON', —416 pages, duodecimo. Price—In cloth, \$1.00; extra gilt, \$1.25. R. F. WALLCUT, 21 Cornhill. 'O, my brethren! I have told
Most bitter return, but without bitterness.
Nor deem my zeal or factious or mis-limed;
For never can true courage dwell with them,
Who, playing tricks with Conscience, dare not look
At their own vices. — COLERIDGE.

WRITINGS OF W. L. GARRISON.

Phrenology.

DR. N. WHEELER Is prepared to make Professional Examinations with charts, or give verbal and written descriptions of character, at 265 Washington street, Boston.

NEW STORE, No. 79, : : CAMBRIDGE STREET.

LEWIS HAYDEN AS opened the above Store, and keeps a good as

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING. of superior quality. Formerly a slave in Kentucky, he trusts that all will lend him a helping hand; as it will be his constant endeavor to keep for sale a good cheap article on hand.

September 5.

OTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Smith, Ober & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, the senior partner, Thomas Smith, having retired from the firm, and sold all his interest to his co-partners, the firm, and some mands.

Who will settle all demands.

THOMAS SMITH,

NOREY

Dissolution of Partnership.

REUBEN H. OBER. The business of the old firm will be continues at

the old stand, No. 2 and 3 Haverhill street, by Morey & Ober, where will be found a large assortment of Bri-tania Ware and Glass Ware, and the customers of the old firm and others are invited to call and examine before buying elsewhere Boston, Juanuary 1st. 1852.

TO CONSUMPTIVE INVALIDS! WORCESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY, For Curing Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofulous and Pulmonary Diseases.

Important Information

DR. STONE, Physician to the Worcester Eye and Ear Infirmary, has established, in the above city, an Infirmary for the purpose of concentrating all the advantages and facilities of scientific medern practice for curing both Pulmonary and Bronchial Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and air passages, Largugitis, Bronchitis, enlargement and ulerations of the Tonsils, Loss of Voice, Diseases of the Heart, Pleura and Diseasem Live Sylves Pargenes and Sterentee

Tonsils, Loss of Voice, Diseases of the Heart, Pleura and Diaphragm, Liver, Spleen, Pancreas and Stomach, either Dyspepsia, Inflammations or Tumora of the same. Also, chronic affections of the Bowels, Kidneys, and Urinary or Genital Organs.

The Diseases peculiar to females will receive peculiar care and attention.—Prolapsus Uteri, Inflammations, Ulcerations and Tumors of the uterine neck, Leucorthea and debilitating affections, diseases of the variety and tumors of the property of the pro Leucorrheea and debilitating affections, diseases of the ovaries, enlargement of, dropsy and tumpors of the same, together with strictures of the Urethra, as well as diseases of every class pertaining to the female genital system. Several cases of this nature, even of eight years standing, that had resisted treatment from every other source, have already been cured, to which he refers to Mr. John H. Bishop of Sterling, and others where areas will be silven.

fers to Mr. John H. Bishop of Sterling, and others whose names will be given.

Paralysis, either of the nerves or muscles, of the limbs or body, have already been treated with the most astonishing and unheard-of success;—quite a number of cases of hitherto helpless palsy have been cured, and the patients restored to a perfectly healthy and natural state during the past year; for which they are not only returning thanks to their Creator, but to the humble means of their restoration. Spinal compagnits. News. means of their restoration. Spinal complaints, Neuralgia, nervous affections, Hysteria, Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance, Epilepsy, or Falling Fits, are all successfully treated, according to the modern modes of discriminating practice.

This Infirmary is conducted on the plan of the Invalid's Parener in France. It has been the study and

This Infirmary is conducted on the plan of the Invalid's Retreat in France. It has been the study and aim of Dr. Stone to combine every improvement that has recently been made, and which have been so successfully used in curing Pulmonary Consumption by Dr. Turnbull of the Liverpool Infirmary, and Dr. Walshe of the Hospital for Consumption in London, both in regard to newly-discovered medicines as well as Hygein. Dr. Stone is a firm advocate, with the above named medical gentlemen, of the curability of Consumption, cases of which he has cured after the lungs had been ulcerated for three years, and the patient given up to die by other physicians, and for which he refers to Abijah Gleason of Millbury, and to others. Dr. Stone discards mercury, antimony, bleeding, and all mineral poisons in medicines, and all the debilitating principles of the old school practice, but on the contrary pursues a sustaining and energizing treatment, in acprinciples of the old sensor practice, out on the contrary pursues a sustaining and energizing treatment, in ac-cordance with nature, building up her resources, there-by restoring whatever is deficient in the blood, and by a healthy stimulus to the various glands and secre-tions, causes not only tubercles to be taken out of the lungs, ulcerations to be healed, but diseased action also to be taken from every vital organ wherever it may be lurking. lurking.

Dr. Stone has had sixteen years' experience in Ste-

Dr. Stoxe has had sixteen years' experience in Stethoscopic examinations, and successful treatment of the chest and lungs. He tests their vital capacity by Dresher's Spirometer, and the mobility of the chest by Dr. Quain's Stethometer, while the most minute sounds and deviations from healthy action are determined by the aid of the newly invented flexible Stethoscope. The Doctor will visit patients at any distance in the country, either as counsel or to prescribe, and will cheerfully answer inquiries by letter respecting the treatment of patients situated at a distance. Examinations and advice at office made free of charge. Medicines and treatment, with smple advice and directions, can be forwarded to any section of the country, to those patients that cannot find it convenient to obtain consultation and treatment at the Infirmary.

Infirmary and residence at No. 2 Maple street, Worcester, Mass.

February 13

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J. B. YERRINTON & SON. BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTIRS LIBERATOR OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.

From the London Despatch. YOU AND I. BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Who would scorn his humble fellow, For the coat he wears? For the poverty he suffers? For his daily cares? Who would pass him in the doorway With averted eye? Would you, brother? No, you would not; If you would, not I.

Who, when vice or crime repentant, With a grief sincere Asked for pardon, would refuse it-More than Heaven severe? Who to erring woman's sorrow Would with taunts reply? Would you, brother? No, you would not; If you would, not I.

Who would say that all who differ From his sect must be Wicked sinners, heaven-rejected, Sunk in Error's sea, And consign them to perdition With a holy sigh? Would you, brother? No, you would not; If you would, not I.

Who would say that six days' cheating In the shop or mart, Might be rubbed by Sunday's praying From the tainted heart, If the Sunday face were solemn, And the credit high? Would you, brother ? No, you would not; If you would, not I.

Who would say that vice is virtue In a hall of state? Or that rogues are not dishonest, If they dine off plate? Who would say Success and Merit Ne'er part company ? Would you, brother? No, you would not; If you would, not I.

Who would lend his arm to strengthen Warfare with the right? Who would give his pen to blacken Freedom's page of light? Who would lend his tongue to utter Praise of tyranny? If you would, not I.

#### From the Pennsylvania Freeman. OUR KINDRED.

BY ABBY ALLIN. Not alone are they our kindred, Numbered of our household band; There are others yet, our brothers, Let us take them by the hand ! From the frozen Arctic regions, From the islands of the sea, Where the torrid sun is burning, East or West, where'er it be

Wheresoe'er the human heart beats, Where the foot of man hath prest, Be it in Europea's castles, Or the wigwams of the West; Be it on the shores of Huron, Or the coast of Hindostan, Or where the Gambia pours its waters, Man is brother still to man!

Each and every one are brothers, Where the blood of Adam flows; White or black, or bond or freeman, Wheresoe'er God's image shows; Springing from the same first parents, Nursed in Eden, ere the Fall ; All, of every name and station; God's the Father of us all! Pomfret, Ct., Dec. 22, 1851.

From the New York Christian Inquirer. PALSE DOCTORS.

. Jesus I know, and Paul I know, but who are yet' BY J. P. C.

Jesus I know. But who art thou, my brother. With this cat's eye, brass forehead, mouth of greed This blacksmith-gesture, and these lungs of leather, Denouncing death to those who doubt thy creed

Jesus I know. But who art thou, grave priest Divinely consecrate aristocrat; Whose silken cassock, at the very least, Should make small children's hearts go pit-a-pat

Jesus I know. But who art thou, meek saint, With patient features and submissive eye, Whose passive goodness sickly seems, and faint Whose timid question claims no clear reply?

Jesus I know. His Church is Democratic; But this proud Grace-church, which exclude

This cold logician-Pharisee-dogmatic-Who are ye, and what do ye, at Christ's door

You cannot reach the marrow of this evil, Nor cure the fatal blackness of my blood; When did Diabolos cast out the Devil? My evil, all too strong, o'ercomes your good.

But He, that harmony of Love, Light, Power! Or he, th' heroic soul, so strong and clear; Come these-their motive force in one short hour Would melt my doubt, and dissipate my fear.

# MORAL COSMETICS.

Ye who would have your features florid, Lithe limbs, bright eyes, unwrinkled forehead, From age's devastation horrid. Adopt this plan : 'Twill make, in climate torrid, A hale old man.

Avoid in youth luxurious diet : Restrain the passions' lawless riot; Devoted to domestic quiet, Be wisely gay : So shall ye, spite of age's fiat, Resist decay.

Seek not in Mammon's worship pleasure, But find your richest, dearest treasure, In God, his word, his work, not leisure! The mind, not sense, Is the sole scale by which to measure

This is the solace, this the science, Life's purest, sweetest, best appliance, That disappoints no man's reliance, Whate'er his state; But challenges, with calm defiance. Time, fortune, fate.

Your opulence.

TO THE RESCUE We're coming, we're coming, with banners unfurled Our motto is freedom—our country the world!

AN ADDRESS. Delivered at the Dedication of Liberty Hall, in Boonton N. J., on Christmas eve, Dec. 24th, 1851, and repea

ed by request at the Dedication of a similar Hall in Newark. By Mrs. R. Gray. [CONCLUDED.]

God, cannot be unfolded or developed, and its infinite the rays of the morning sun. powers harmoniously strengthened, without it. It is presumed by spiritual philosophers, that th may be true, that those who have been worse than spiritual life is a substance which permeates the phy-crucified with a false education, (a misfortune which sical, and thus the inward gives form and character bly tell us that such or such a thing is true, and that allowed to prescribe their faith or practice.

We say it with pity, and with the deepest sympathy bewildering maze and dense fog that has obscured veriest child might become a gigantic theologian.

We are aware that the sects, of whatever name or profess to be, with authority from God. But when and learns that the spring of his moral or religious, as well as mental activity, is carefully and delicately folded in the depths of his own being, he will stand before himself and the world a dignified sovereign, and for religious teaching, will be at charge with no man. Man's business, as a religionist, is simply to dividual to be his own guide, for man's spiritual guide is nothing less than an essential part of his own nature. Then will be seen, by every eye, the THE INTEGRALITY OF REFORM-KOSmarch of human progress. The event will be as magnificent and glorious as the breaking of morn in the East-the work as silent and stupendous as the carpeting of the hills with green in the spring-the re- DEAR MR. GARRISON : sult infinitely more sure than the reaper's golden is gained, and he is left to himself.

This position may be sustained by all the arguenumerate the vast benefits and beautiful embellishentirely upon objects infinitely inferior to itself! We sonal slavery. cannot and would not depreciate the results which | Let the industrious classes (and they are by far th have been brought about, of which we have before most numerous) set their faces against all forms o spoken. We only wonder, that while mankind have tyranny throughout the world, and they would strike secured so much beauty, utility and blessing, by ope- from their own neeks the powers that grind them in rating upon things outside of itself, so little has been the dust. Let them get rid of superstition, and th done to develop and exhibit, to make beautiful, spiritual tyranny that has so long wielded its mystic strong, grand and perfect, the man himself. We wonder, and yet we confess that, by this time, we their own thinking, preaching, praying and prescribshould have ceased wondering, for we look around us ing, be their own lawyers, doctors and ministers, and and are at once reminded that this is in good keeping turn these lazy interlopers over to productive purwith the rest of human affairs. The honor that is suits. As long as intellect, reason and common sense justly due to man, by virtue of his relation to the are made to succumb to holy books, holy days, and Infinite, is not paid to him, but to his appendages. holy rites, and the dictation of priests, quacks, and The rights and ceremonies that are vainly called re- political demagogues, the tyrants of the earth will ligion have no reference to man, either as a mental, find a 'thus saith the Lord' for oppressing their felmoral or physical being, but are paid in honor of low-men. from childhood, have felt our hearts going out after humanity. This is to be built up, made perfect in all its parts, from the foundation to the top-stone; be purified, polished and enlarged, without limitation

mon, looking upon himself as a spark emanating from rect robbery of others. When this principle is unithe Infinite, and the grand object for which all things were created, should so strangely neglect to find out and observe the eternal, unchangeable laws of his degraded of the working classes, those who are the degraded of the working classes, those who are the gladdening and beautiful to observe how strikingly the great law of progress harmonizes in all its devel. they are the best friends to the working classes, ents. Thus, it is easy to see that every development of this law, from Adam to the last specimen of human existence,-besides other innumerable blessings it has brought to us, — has augmented the America now, is but the continuance of the struggle power of man to develop himself. Thus a God's that has always been going on in the world, of the creative power was exerted solely for man, so all the weak against the strong, of the inferior classes with

The Liberator. operations of this great law find their ultimate in his animal and spiritual existence. It would seem to us, animal and spiritual existence. It would seem to us, then, that if mankind would eatch the inspiration which this view of the subject presents, and learn to know and feel that every improvement of the age, as the operation of this law is sometimes called, added to the present existing means for making the race physieally, mentally and spiritually perfect, no one would sit in sackcloth, or go with his head bowed down like a bulrush. Though gross darkness has for ages cov-We are happy to say to our hearers, that we teach, ered the earth, and grosser darkness the minds of proclaim and practise, the liberty we have here de- the people, yet signs strongly indicate that the earth fined; and not only so, but we glory in our boastings; is to be given to man, when it will be made to blosand one grand reason we have to offer for this is, that som as the rose; and mental illumination already the human soul, and all that pertains to the image of begins to beam forth, with far greater splendor than

none have quite escaped,) conscientiously think that to the outward. Whether this be true or not, we one mind may justly assume the control of another, will leave every one to judge, but no doubt need be or, at least, give direction to it. But how meagre, entertained of the fact, that man's physical and mor selfish and low is such an idea, when compared with al nature must be built up together. From time im that of studying the divinity that is in man, and memorial, man has been harping about the majesty looking upon every mind as a law unto itself; and and sanctity of law. It is said, by many whose opin thus, in the sublime stillness of our mental being, ions are well worthy of respect, that there is a truth silently drink in a knowledge of God, and witness his in every thing, if rightly understood. The cant stupendous movings upon the grandest, noblest, most phrase, "the majesty and sanctity of law," certainly wonderful work of his hands! What can possibly be has a truth in it, which very much needs to be more absurd or irreligious than for man to seek the rightly understood. We can conceive of nothing dequisition of a power, by means of which he can stifle the breathings of the soul, or in any way crush or
that govern our entire existence. One of the stronglimit the action of the immortal being? Let the est evidences of man's perverted state is found in the Church boast of her profound biblical knowledge, fact, that the sanctity and obedience that are properly and the priesthood of their apostolic authority; yet due to him, have been changed into a fearful reverence neither the one nor the other, with all the lumbering commentaries they can produce, have ever yet been had no higher and no truer idea of law than this. able to answer the inquiry, 'Who made thee judge Thus a human enactment, as dark and foul as the or ruler? Yet our spiritual advisers almost invaria- Fugitive Slave Bill, secures its ready worshippers while the superlatively good laws within, proclaimed only, and have particularly cautioned us to take heed in divine accents, meet no response. But the glorias to what we hear. We heartily rejoice that the ous breaking of the dark clouds of ignorance begin time is at hand when popes, prelates and priests, of to reveal better things. The prospect is, that man's whatever name or order, will be made to understand physical life is to be renewed; that his form, even, and feel that they have no more to do with the think- is to be made beautiful and perfect; that the ing business of men or women, than with their size laws of his being, which are God's laws, shall reguand weight, or the color of their eyes; and meddling late his conduct as a physical being; that his meat with one will be seen to be just as arrogant and ri- and drink shall consist neither of 'the blood of buils diculous as the other. Coming generations (and, and goate, nor narcotic poisons. Alcohol, that 'dark we would fain hope, many of the present) will learn beverage of hell, is to be consumed by the brightness so entirely to depend upon themselves, that no man, of the sun of progress, and its rays also tell us that whatever his acquirements or pretensions, will be the relation of the sexes is to be changed from legal prostitution to a state of free, holy and ineffable enjoyment; and thus a race of human intelligences is We say it with pity, and with the deepest sympathy to be propagated, that shall adorn the doctrine of God for the human brotherhood, that were it not for the our Savior in all things. In short, man is to hold in our vision, in consequence of spiritual leadership, the thing which they forbid. And when this is the case, the laws of his mental and moral life will be no less character, start back with horror at the idea of setting regarded. The time is fast approaching, when manmen afloat without spiritual guides, clothed, as they kind will consider it quite irrational to consult auman becomes acquainted with his own innate powers, find out what is just and right. The system of double-refined cannibalism, which has overspread our fair country, and most of the dominions of Europe, where men's flesh and bones, though not literally eaten, are worn out in the service of others, will not need to be urged upon the people as an outrage and tell his fellow-man what the voice of God within fallible guide within, whose instructions are always a wrong; for man will have learned to look to the intruthful, always just, always loving, always merciful, always RIGHT.

# SUTH.

WESTPORT, Feb. 3d, 1852.

As I was coming out of the Melodeon with the harvest. We repeat, that man is destined to progress crowd, one day last week, at the Annual Meeting of in precisely the same ratio as his spiritual freedom the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, I heard a man, who had apparently been listening to the speeches, say, with a good deal of dissatisfaction, 'These abolition ment that may be desired. The great law of progress, which is God's universal and particular law, is Northern laborer, who has to toil his life out for seen operating with all the marks of infinity and glo- bare subsistence.' The Ten-Hour Convention was rious sublimity, wherever there is freedom. Man is then in session in Boston, and I suppose this man was comparatively free to exercise his mechanical skill, surprised that every body was not talking about it and we cannot fail to witness the results. Who could and its objects, at the same time. I am a laborer, and have always earned with my own hands all that I ments which mankind are at present enjoying, in con- have had; and I deeply sympathise with every honsequence of the free exercise of mechanical talent } est effort to ameliorate the condition of the working Add to this, the massive grandeur of steam machine- classes, as a matter of interest, if from no higher mo ry, and the marvellous introduction of the extrem- tive; but I regard the anti-slavery cause as pre-emi ities of the earth's diameter, by Prof. Morse, and nently and mainly the cause of the working classes while you have these things in contemplation, you are every where. The slavery question is emphatically only made acquainted with some of the developments a question of labor, and the more the working classes of the great law of progress, in the manner of its op- do for the overthrow of slavery, the more and bette erating upon some of the powers and elements of they do for themselves. The Northern capitalist and nature. Beware, then, of hindrances to the operation the slaveholder are twin brothers, and have always of this same law upon man himself-the crowning played into each other's hands. Abolish slavery piece of creation, 'the noblest work of God.' And and there would be more laborers; for the maste who is able even to predict the result? How singu- would have to go to work, and labor would be made larly inconsistent is the fact, that the physical and respectable. The first step for the working classes, mental activity of the race has expended itself almost and, indeed, for all classes to take, is to get rid of per-

holy books, holy bibles, holy days, and holy places of The charge is often brought against some of the worship. Many of us, from extreme youth, perhaps most active abolitionists, by laboring men, that they from childhood, have felt our hearts going out after have been educated, and always lived upon fortunes, the brotherhood of mankind. The religious teach- which they never lifted a finger to accumulate. ing and influence under which we were, in the main, know who are meant. But these very men are educated, placed us in a particular harness, where the ceremonial observances we were required to attend to, fit of the working classes. Indeed, they belong to the and the particular feelings and emotions we were working classes; not by birth and fortune, it is true cherish, were partly irrational, partly super- but by a much more permanent bond, that of symstitious, partly nonsensical, and altogether unnatural. pathy and principle. The working classes claim Under this system, we were required to exercise faith them; the millions toiling under the lash at the sufficient to move mountains, and to do this under South claim them; and, thank God! their claim is pain of eternal condemnation. But how greatly are acknowledged with pride. Yet I believe the time we relieved, and our rejoicings enkindled, to find our- will come when it will be a disgrace, instead of an selves placed by the great law of progress upon phi- honor, to any man or woman, to be known to be be losophical principles, immutable as the Eternal; so low (not above) labor; for there is no such thing as that we believe, not only with all hope of success, but with the perfect knowledge, that the results we by stooping down and crawling under. Laborare et desire cannot but follow! How infinitely good, great orare-to labor is to pray; and there is no way to and glorious are the things this law of God discloses! pray acceptably for the overburdened sons and daugh-The work it now points out is that of building God's ters of toil, but to labor with them. Those who true temple. The place where his honor dwelleth is pray any other way, prey upon them. The true rehumanity. This is to be built up, made perfect in brother tippler in the gutter. He said, if he could not help him out, he could do what was better, lay down with him. It will one day be considered, tha While it has appeared to us almost an anomaly that to live without producing what we consume is indiversally recognised practically, there will be no lowest down. Practically, as well as theoretically

· For he who settles Freedom's principles, Writes the death-warrant of all tyranny.

The contest that we wage against chattel slavery

the superior, of right with might, of man with his accidents.' And this struggle will continue after slavery is overthrown; it will extend far into the ever progressive future, until the full and complete sovereignty of the individual is recognised and guarantied by the race collectively. This contest has always been and is now going on in the world, in an endless variety of ways and forms; and he alone is a true man who always takes the right side in this contest, whenever, and wherever, and in whatever shape it comes up. Whether it be in the form of 'Temperance,' 'Peace,' 'Woman's Rights,' 'Ten-hour System,' 'Land Reform,' 'Free Trade,' 'Equitable Exchange,' Anti-Slavery in America, or Anti-Serfdom in Hungary, it is all one contest,—one glorious battle for individual and collective freedom. He or she is cramped in his or her growth, who cannot or will not see that reform is integral—a whole; that no particular branch can be promoted at the expense of anoththe superior, of right with might, of man with his the administration of Count Louis Batthyany, and see that reform is integral—a whole; that no particular branch can be promoted at the expense of another branch. As well think to promote cerebral vigor er branch. As well think to promote cerebral vigor England with the Villiers, disayows Governor Kossenson of the hody of their wonwith the race.

holding sun,
That wrong is also done to us, and they are slaves

But there was yet another well known Hungarian

Not they, who, all her sacred trusts betraying, Are scourging back to slavery's hell of pain, The swarthy Kossuths of our land again.'

no right to be patriotic, merely, unless his 'country is the world;' for, in the eye of greatness,

"Tis the soul only that is national, And he who pays true loyalty to that, Alone can claim the wreath of patriotism.

have been the birth-place of such a man as ' Kossuth : no people can claim him, no country can appropriate If Kossuth had stood boldly for the application of his principles from the first, after his landing on our shores, and measured our institutions by them, earth and heaven would have been filled with admiration of his virtues and moral heroism, and the cause of liberty throughout the world would have re-

Yet this is a mistake the world has always made. Ity of his demeanor, would have given him a 'prece the this is a mistake the world has always made.

'There is,' said Kossuth in New York, 'no such thing as wisdom without justice;' and he will live to learn, by bitter experience, that he spoke the truth.

A. J. GROVER.

A. J. GROVER.

Output

Define a mistake the world has always made.

It is demeanor, would have given him a 'precedence, by courtesy, among his companions in exile,' and placed him in a position to receive their useful divice and assistance! He winds his letter up by entering into technicalities, in order to show that Governor Kossuth had no right to the title, and that

## LETTER FROM PULSZKY. REPLY TO BATTHYANY.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 27. Before Governor Kossuth arrived in England, no-body could surmise the deep impression he has since made upon the people. The cause of Hungary seemed dead, and the noble hearts which had al-ready shed a tear over the grave of the once so mighty Hungarian nation, were ready to bid a mourn-ful welcome to the exited chief, and to offer a home, a safe asylum, and a comfortable resting-place, for a safe asylum, and a comfortable resting-place, for the man thrust about by the chances of fortune. But his arrival on the shores of England was an electric spark thrilling through the masses, and the power of his eloquence, the purity of his designs, the cool statesmanship with which he steered through all the difficulties thrown in his way, kindled a fire of enthusiasm in all hearts unknown in history since the time of Peter the Hermit. His progress through England and America was a series of triumphs never witnessed before: the people turned out, wherever he arrived, by which gathered the people on the plains of Pakodz. fore; the people turned out, wherever he arrived, by which gathered the people on the plains of Pakodz, thousands and hundreds of thousands; all the internal and led them to victory. He forgets that at the thousands and hundreds of thousands; all the internal party feuds were forgetten in the ovations prepared time when our armies were defeated, and the capital lost, and the country invaded from nine different points, and their admiration for his person. In monarchical England and republican America he boldly proclaimed his principles and his mission; and the nations listened to his voice with respectful attentions and greeted him as the man of the future of the future of the future of the man of the future of the same of the future of the same of the same of the future of the same of the future of the same of the future of the same of the same of the future of the same of the future of the same of the future of the same of the same of the future of the same of the

the plan, that its failure seemed to be impossible; and yet they failed, because they did not comprehend either the greatness of his heart or the power of his mind. They endeavored, therefore, to destroy him by calumny and slander. In Germany and France, in England and in America, the papers were filled with invectives and accusations, now coarse and disgusting, now artful and malicious. They attacked his private and his public character. There was no baseness, no cruelty, of which they did not accuse him. They exaggerated and misrep-did not accuse him a mornic at the control of the views of a few Austro-Hungarian aris-torrats—whether Count C. Batthyany gives him a propole at the control of the views of a few Austro-Hungarian aris-torrats—whether Count C. Batthyany gives him a propole at the control of the views of a few Austro-Hungarian aris-torrats—whether Count C. Batthyany gives him a propole at the control of the views of a few Austro-Hungarian aris-torrate.

slave!

When the Austrians saw that anonymous calumny proved insufficient, they exerted themselves to degrade the cause of Hungary into a personal quarrel, in order to drown the general interest in a polemic about personalities. They induced, therefore, Prince Esterhazy to protest, in the London Times, against Governor Kossuth as the representative of Hungary. The poor old man! He had introduced himself to Kossuth, on the 15th of March, 1848, in the streets of Vienna, while the Hungarian deputation was entering the city, cheered by the people. Prince Esterhazy raised his voice, and, in the presence of the multitude, he placed his person at the disposal of Kossuth, who was then but a member of the Diet, and not yet minister. The name of the Prince was well known in the diplomatic circles of Europe, and he became, therefore, Minister of Foreign Affairs in loying greater confidence at home, and greater rejoying greater confidence at home, and greater rejoyi

by depriving other portions of the body of their won-ted supply of blood. The individual must rise or sink that I was his under Secretary of State, and that his correspondence with me, continu To the humblest or the weakest, 'neath the all-becolleagues.

Wherever wrong is done
August, shows no disapproval of the policy of his
colleagues.

That wrong is also done to us, and they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves, and not for all the race.'

Wice and virtue know no color, caste or clime, and moral influences no state lines or geographical bound.

We have a color of the family the large state of the same and the received the same and the sa aries. We have no right or interest to limit the ter, signed by some obscure member of the family, aries. We have no right or interest to limit the sphere of our sympathies to any thing less than the wide world. Kossuth can never permanently benefit Hungarian liberty by encouraging American tyranny, and praising American tyrants. We are apt to fancy that it may be expedient to leave the path of strict right, but it is a fatal delusion. Compromises and expediencies, as generally understood, mean nothing less than that it is best to meet the devil half way. It is said, 'If Kossuth had spoken his mind in this country, he would have received no aid at all; and let slaveholders help the cause of liberty as they will.' argument for our enemies to say, that there are such a regument for our enemies to say, that there are such a regument for our enemies to say, that there are such a regument for our enemies to say, that there are such a regument for our enemies to say, that there are such a regument for our enemies to say, that there are such a regument for our enemies to say, that there are such a regument for our enemies to say, that there are such a regument for our enemies to say, that there are such a returning the charges of Prince Esterhazy. They well knew how unimportant this publication was, but they calculated it would arouse the family reterming the charges of Prince Esterhazy. They well knew how unimportant this publication was, but they calculated it would arouse the family pride of the amiable Count C. Batthyany, over whom they had no direct control. They wished to create a split that the opinion should be spread, that besides Kossuth, there are yet other leaders in exile, who do not control that the opinion should be spread, that besides Kossuth, there are yet other leaders in exile, who do not control that the opinion should be spread, that the opinion should let slaveholders help the cause of liberty as they will.'

How much assistance has he got, or is he likely to divisions among the Hungarians as make it impossi How much assistance has he got, or is he likely to get, from this source? But this is all a mistake; the tyrants of this country are too wise to help liberty any where; they never will, unless they are cheated.

divisions among the Hungarians as make it impossible for any power to give efficient aid to them! And who can know whether the course of events may not put the lead of affairs in France or England into the annel of a foreign minister, who, under the pretence of liberalism, might encourage these revolutionists who are sure to fail, in order to fetter the hands of the men who can succeed, and to strengthen des It is also said that Kossuth is right in thinking only Hungary. No never! It is not great to do thus: of Hungary. No, never! It is not great to do thus; for he only is great who acts as God acts, and he is greatest who is 'likest God.' And God's attention acts as God acts, and he is greatest who is 'likest God.' And God's attention acts are not reason the Hungary; but, if there are remain apathetic toward Hungary; but, if there are is not confined to Hungary. His attributes are on the side of the oppressed every where. He hears the prayer of the American slave, as well as the cry of hecanse he has the occupied to the oppressed every where. prayer of the American slave, as well as the cry of the Magyar of Hungary. So should Kossuth, and because he has the excuse that he would counter the Magyar of Hungary. So should Kossuth if he were godlike, if he were so would Kossuth, if he were godlike-if he were a active in Paris. This plan, too, was well devised true man. The oppressed every where have a claim upon a man of such mighty influence. Kossuth has pointed by Governor Kossuth his Minister of Forpointed by covernor Kossuth his Minister of For-eign Affairs, he does not see that he became the tool of his country's enemies. Instead of rejoicing that there is a man, who, at the same time, commands the confidence of his people and the respect of all the free nations of the world, and who makes use of this his position to plead the cause of his country, the Count falls into the transcriptor. 'It matters not what particular spot of earth may the Count falls into the trap prepared for him, and puts himself forward to create dissensions among his countrymen, to the great delight of Russian and

Austrian diplomacy.
In his letter, published in the London Times, he and servitude; he accuses him of want of cool judg ment, strength and intrepidity; he accuses him of cause of liberty throughout the world would have received an impetus far greater than armies can ever give it.

\* Who speaks the Truth stabs Falsehood to the heart, \*Who speaks the Truth stabs Falsehood to the heart, And his mere word makes despots tremble more Than ever Brutus with his dagger could.\*

Humanity mourns that such a man should make the mistake of trusting less to truth than the aword.

The mistake of trusting less to truth than the aword.

The mistake of trusting less to truth than the aword.

he should retire into private life.

The vanity of Antisthenes peeps through the modesty of the Count, and blinds him so far as to forget that, since these last ten years, he, as well as his cousin, Count Louis, fought many a parliamentary nations listened to his voice with respectful attention, and greeted him, as the man of the future, as the leader of freedom's next battle on the Continent.

It was not the martyr whom they cheered for his past struggles and sufferings, but the apostle of liberty, who had the ear of the nations ready to act upon his eloquent advice. What a mortification for Austria and Russia! what a disgrace to their diplomacy! They had succeeded by their combined forces—by diplomacy and treachery—to subdue poor Hungary, and to expel the Governor from his native country. They had succeeded to have him detained in Turkey, though unwilling to become the jailor of Austria; and after two long years, he was to be carried away from the old world across the water of the ocean to the United States, where they to be carried away from the old world across the waters of the ocean to the United States, where they
did hope that the kindness of the people would detain him by a hearty welcome in every State and every city, until he would forget his native land, or be
forgotten by his country. They had so well concocted
the plan, that its failure seemed to be impossible;
and yet they failed, because they did not compreParis what he affirmed in Turkey, by his own sig-

were filled with invectives and accusations, now coarse and disgusting, now artful and malicious. They attacked his private and his public character. There was no baseness, no cruelty, of which they did not accuse him. They exaggerated and misrepresented his words, and fabricated files statements to abuse him. But he did not heed these continued attacks. He went on his holy mission, and the calumnies left no trace behind him. The world remembered that, in the triumphs of the Romans, it was the custom to have the hero followed by a man who reviled him incessantly—it was a necessary feature of the triumph. And the world remembered, also, that this official slanderer was a hired slave!

Prince Esterhazy recognises Kossuth as the true exponent of the views of a few Austro-Hungarian aristocrats—whether Counted. Bathyany gives him a tocrats—whether Counted. Bathyany gives him a tocrats—whe and enshrined in the hopes of the future; and that

spect abroad. Let such an one merely by courtesy. But riety have career, and to destroy his the future. The people of who are consistent; and it is by Austrian or Russian d nose attempt to create diase garians will remain p ammon sense of the people; FRANCIS PULS

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